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PREFACE.

To the many thousand children whom the Author has had the pleasure of teaching throughout the country, and to all others who enjoy participating in the song exercise of the school-room, home, or social circle, the "Song Echo" is most affectionately dedicated

In preparing this work, the design has been to contribute our mite to the already quite numerous list of song books for children. Much pains has been taken to prepare a book which may accomplish some good to the cause of music, and with the hope that this may be the result, it is sent forth to accomplish its mission.

Contributors will please accept the thanks of the Editor for the many favors which have been received.

The "Song Echo" contains:

1st—A thorough course of Elementary Instruction.

2d—A variety of rounds.

3d—Songs for public schools and classes.

4th—Sacred songs, chants, hymns, &c.

5th—A cantata, "The Crown of Reward," for schools and exhibitions, by W. F. Heath.

A large proportion of the music and words are new, and published for the first time

H. S. PERKINS.

PART I.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

PRACTICE AND THEORY.

To the Teacher. In presenting the subject of Mysical Notation in any of its departments, experience proves that oral instruction, mostly by example, should first be given to a pupil, or class of pupils. In elementary instruction, not "Theory and Practice," but Practice and Theory; that is, never, as a rule, give signs and characters as a symbol, or representative of something, until after the something has been produced.

If this method of teaching is kept in mind, and practiced, the necessity of some written character or sign will usually suggest itself to the mind of the pupil, by which means thought and invention—so to speak—will be called out. An active and vigorous exercise of the mind upon the subject under consideration is a very important point to gain.

The few principles under each head, or chapter, should be presented clearly, every definition and explanation short and to the point; very seldom repeating the same idea, or fact, in different language, for by so doing, the pupil often becomes confused, and the point, which otherwise might have been gained, is lost, because of a multiplicity of words.

A TONE is a *musical sound*, produced by the even and uninterrupted vibration of some sonorous or elastic body in the air.

Tone is breath made rocal; consequently, the more breath,—other things being equal,—the more tone, or voice.

Singing consists in a prescribed utterance of tone, combined with a clear and distinct enuncia-

tion and pronunciation of syllables and words, and in a consistent rendering of the music-called *expression*.

NOTE. TONE and NOISE are specific terms; the former meaning a musical sound, and the latter an unmusical sound. Sound is a general term, applied to either.

FIRST WORK TO BE DONE.

A written exercise is unnecessary for either teacher or pupils. A tone, at any convenient pitch, should first be produced, speaking LA, AH, or any monosyllable, and the class imitate. This method should be followed until all the tones of the scale have been presented and learned, and can be sung by numbers, syllables, &c.

THE SCALE

is a succession of eight tones, arranged in a prescribed order.

DIAGRAM OF THE SCALE

DIAG	nam or	THE SO	ALL.
		NOTES.	SYLLABLES Do
7			Si
6			La
5			, Sol
4	• • • • • • •		Fa
8	• • • • • •	.0	М1
2		.0	, Re
1			Do

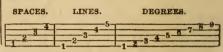
Note. The explanation of intervals may be deferred a few lessons.

CHAPTER II.

STAFF AND NOTES. which there are nine, and counted from the low-The staff consists of five parallel lines and the est upward.

four spaces between the lines, thus:

Each line and space is called a DEGREE, of



NOTE. The following scale illustrations should be sung.

SCALE UPON THE STAFF.

		A	SCEND	ING.				DESCENDING.							
				-0	0	0	_0_	0	-0-	0	0				
	0	-0						1					0	0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la.
106,	Re,	Mi,	Fa,	Spl,	La,	Si,	Do,	Do,	Si,	La,	Sol,	Fa,	Mi,	Re,	Do.

The above exercise begins upon the first line. Eight degrees are required to represent the scale. Notes are written upon the staff, and represent tones.



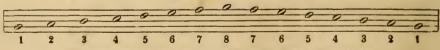
The above scale commences upon the first space.

Notes written upon lower degrees of the staff represent lower tones, and upon higher degrees, higher tones.

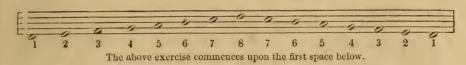
ADDED LINES AND SPACES.

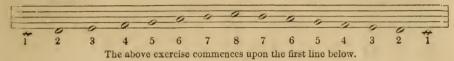


When it is necessary to use more than the nine degrees of the staff, lines or spaces may be used, either above or below the staff, as illustrated above.



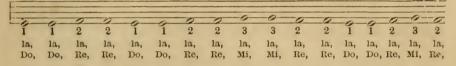
The above exercise commences upon the second line, or third degree.





EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE.

No. 1. Commencing upon which degree?



1-	0	-0-			_0-	-0-	0	0		-0-	-0-	0	-0-	-0	-1-
											1				
la,	la,	1a,	la,	la.											
Do,	Re,	Mi,	Fa,	Fa,	Mi,	Mi,	Re,	Re,	Do,	Do,	Do,	Re,	Mi,	Re,	Do.

No. 2. Commencing upon which degree?

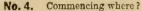




No. 3. Commencing upon which degree?



		0	0	-										
1,-					0	-0	-							
								-0-	0			-	-0-	-
3	4	5	6	5	4	3	2	1	7	6	5	6	7	1 or 8
la,	1a,	la.	la	la,	la,	la,	la.							





No. 5. Commencing upon which degree?



			1											Mar - Santana
		0	-0-		0	0	0	0	-					
9											.0	0		
5	6	7	7	6	7	8	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	7
la.	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la,	la.
Sól,	La,	la, Si,	Si,	La,	Si,	Dó,	Dó,	Si,	La,	la, Sol,	Fa,	Mi,	Re,	Do.

We may commence to write the scale or an exercise upon any degree of the staff, unless a sign is used to indicate otherwise, which will be understood after advancing further with the lessons.

NOTE. Although the syllables which are commonly sung and associated with the tones of the scale usually accompany the exercises through the elementary course, yet it is advised to make but little use of them. To sing with LA, or some other monosyllable, is preferred, as surer progress will be made in reading by exercising the mind upon INTERVALS, rather than by associating the tone with some syllable.

CHAPTER III.

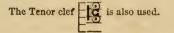
LETTERS, CLEFS, ABSOLUTE PITCH.

The first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, are used in music. The character used to determine the (letter) name of each degree is called a Clef. viz:

The G, or Treble clef

The F, or Base clef.

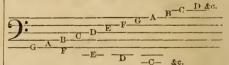
NOTE. These are the two in common use. When the clef is used, each tone represented upon the staff has absolute or positive pitch; but when no clef is used, only relative pitch.



THE G CLEF AND NAME OF EACH DEGREE.

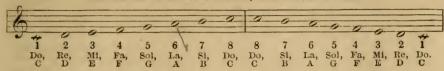


THE F CLEF AND NAME OF EACH DEGREE.



NOTE. It will be observed that, in ascending, the letters occur in alphabetic order; and in descending, the inversion of that order.

THE SCALE UPON THE STAFF, WITH THE G CLEF.



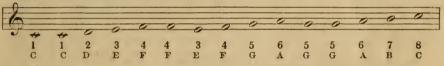
THE SCALE, WITH THE F CLEF.

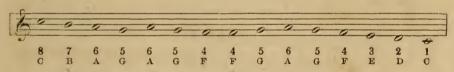


NOTE. By common consent, the scale is represented upon the staff when the two clefs are used, as in the above examples. It will be observed that C is the starting-point, or ONE; hence the scale is said to be in the KEY OF C.

EXERCISES FOR SPECIAL PRACTICE.

No. 6. Sing by name, letter, syllable, and la.

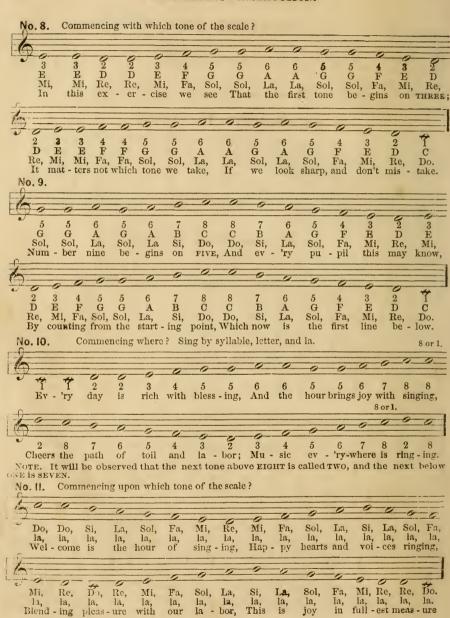




No. 7. Commencing with which tone of the scale?



					-0	0	0		-	-0				
1	0	+	#	0							0		0	4
2	2	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	4	3	2	3	2	1
G	D	C	C	D	E	F	F	G	F	E	D	E	D	C
e,	Re,	Do,	Do,	Re,	Mi,	Fa,	Fa,	Sol,	Fa,	Mi,	Re,	Mi,	Re,	Do
30	by	guess.	but	by	our	rea	- son;	It	don't	pau	to	learn	by	rote



CHAPTER IV.

The difference in pitch between any two tones is called an interval.

The name Second is given to the interval between any two consecutive tones of the scale, as from 1 to 2; 2 to 3; 5 to 6, &c.

There are two kinds of Seconds in the Scale,-large and small, as will be observed.

The large Second is called Major, (meaning greater), and the small Second, Minor, (meaning less.)

THE SCALE AND INTERVALS ILLUSTRATED.

LE	AND INTERVALS ILLUS
8 .	Do
7.	A minor second.
	A major second.
0.	
5.	A major second.
4.	A major second.
	A minor second.
	A major Second.
	A major second.
1 .	

INTERVALS (SECONDS) REPRESENTED UPON THE STAFF. Major Second. Minor Second. Major Second. Second. Major Second. Major Second Minor Second. Minor Second. Major Second. Minor Second Major Second Major Second 2 8 C 8 C 7 B 3 5 6 5 3 2 Ĉ $ar{ extbf{D}}$ Ē G A B A G E D C Do. Re. Mi, Fa. Sol, Si, Do, Do, Si, La, Sol, Fa, Mi. Re, Do.

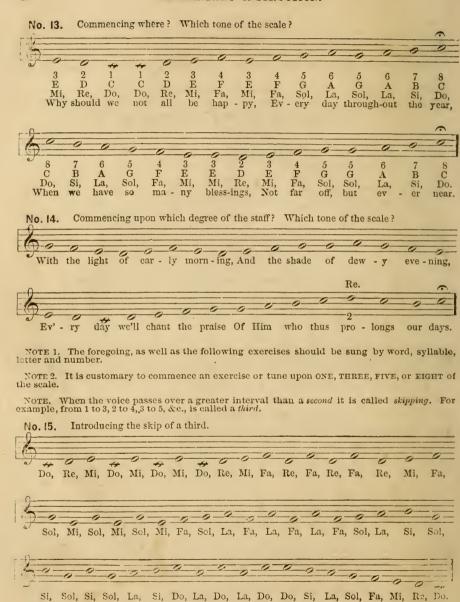
EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE, CONTINUED.

NOTE. When the Hold () is used the tone may be prolonged.

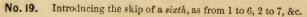
No. 12. Commencing where? Which tone of the scale? What letter?

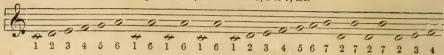
? C 2 2 $\frac{3}{E}$ 2 D 3 5 6 5 4 D D F F Ē F E G A G Do, Do. Re. Re, Mi, Fa. Sol. Sol. Sol, Mi. Fa. Mi. Re. La. Fa. Birds - mg, of the are for - est At the dawn - ing day; 0

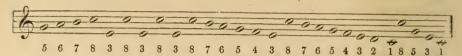
					-/-	-17	-0-	-					
	-0	0	-	-0-					-0-	0			
0												0	4
2	3	3	- 4	5	6	6	7	6	5	4	3	2	ĭ
D	E	E	F	G	A	A	В	Λ	G	F	E	D	C
Re.	Mi.	Mi.	Fa.	Sol.	La.	La.	Si.	La.	Sol.	Fa.	Mi.	Re.	Do.
					do	ince		0.79					way.
	2 D Re,												



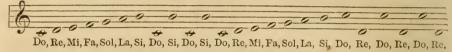


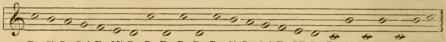






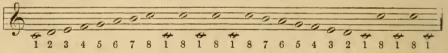
No. 20. Introducing the skip of a seventh, as from 1 to 7, 2 to 8.





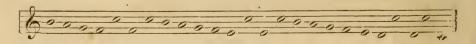
Do, Si, La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do, Re, Do, Re, Do, Si, La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do, Si, Do, Si, Do, Si, Do,

No. 21. Introducing the skip of an eighth, or octave.



No. 22. Recapitulation. All of the scale intervals: 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.





CHAPTER V.

NOTES, RESTS AND MEASURES.

Diagram of Notes and Rests.

The whole note is writt	en thu	s:-			2	The whole rest is written thus:-	
The half note					P	The half rest	
The quarter note					-	The quarter rest	17
The eighth note			•		8	The eighth rest	4
The sixteenth note .					5	The sixteenth rest	3
The thirty-second note			٠	٠	ווופו	The thirty-second rest	

Notes represent tones, and rests indicate silence; but they have no positive value, only relative. For example, a whole note (5) is equal in value to two half notes (6), or four quarters (6), &c.

Measures are indicated upon the staff by vertical lines, called bars.



NOTE. A double bar is usually placed at the end of a piece of music, and a large bar at the end of a line,

ACCENT.

Measure is a rhythmical division of the music, and consequently indicates the accent.

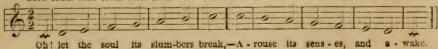
The most simple kind of measure is called DOUBLE, or two-part measure, and indicated by the figure 2, thus:

62 or 62

When the figures are written like $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{4}$, &c., in the form of a fraction, the upper figure indicates the kind of measure, or into how many parts the measure is divided, and the lower figure indicates the kind of note to be used to fill the measure when as many are used as the upper figure suggests. The first part of the measure is accented, and the second part unaccented.

MEASURE AND ACCENT PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

No. 23.
2d. 1st. Soft. loud. soft. loud. soft. loud. soft. loud. soft. loud. soft. loud. soft. loud.



No. 24. What kind of Notes?

lst. 2d. lst



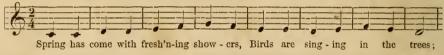
Oh! let the soul its slum-bers break, -A - rouse its sens - es, and a - wake.

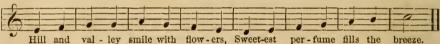
NOTE 1. After singing Nos. 23 and 24, making the accent well marked, ask the pupils which of the two is better,—more pleasing or satisfactory to the ear.

NOTE 2. It will be observed that the accent of the music must conform to the accent or rhythm of the words.

The parts of the measure may be indicated by counting, or by motions of the hand, called beating time. In double measure there are two motions of the hand, or beats (down and up).

No. 25. What kind of measure? What kind of notes?



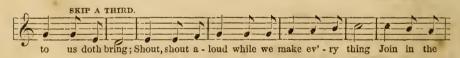


Till and var - ley sinile with non-els, sweep-est per-rune his the breez





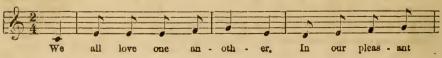
Mu - sic, sweet mu - sic, thy praise we will sing, Plea - sure and hap - pi - ness



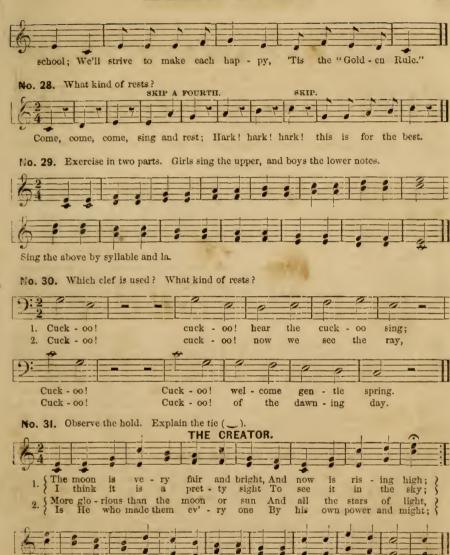


cho - rus, and ech - o voic - es ring. Ring, ring, ring, Ech - o voic - es ring.

No. 27.

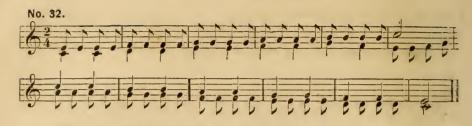


day.



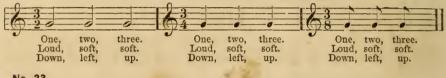
It shone up - on me while I lay, And seemed almost as bright as end our mor - tal race, The pure in heart shall see his face.

NOTE. Dots across the staff, as in the above exercise, always mean repeat.



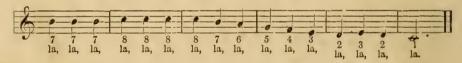
TRIPLE MEASURE has three parts. The first part is accented.





No. 33.





A dot after a note, thus (),), or thus (),), or thus (),), adds one half to the value of the note. If two dots follow the note, thus (),), the second dot adds half as much as the first. Dots also have the same effect when placed after a rest.



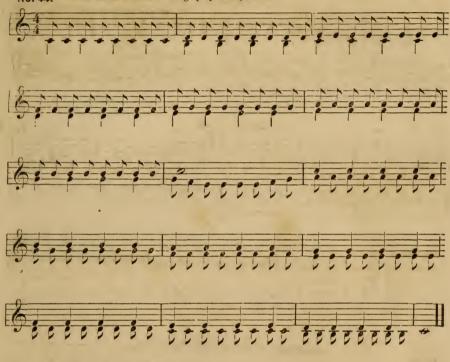
- 1. O'er hill and val-ley, Riv-er and sea, Now comes the day-king, Rul-ing the day.
- 2. Wake! wake! ye sleepers, Rise with the sun, Work while the day lasts, Night soon will come.





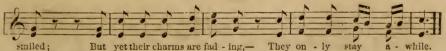


What kind of notes? Sing by syllable, and la. No. 44.



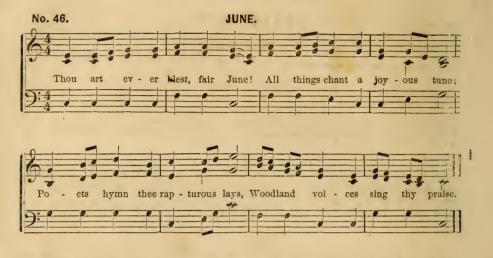
Commencing upon which part of the measure? No. 45.





-way;

The soul shall live here - af - ter, When all things pass



Sometimes three notes are sung in the time of two of the same kind. When this change is made in the value of notes, they are called TRIPLETS, and the figure 3 is usually placed over or under them, thus:



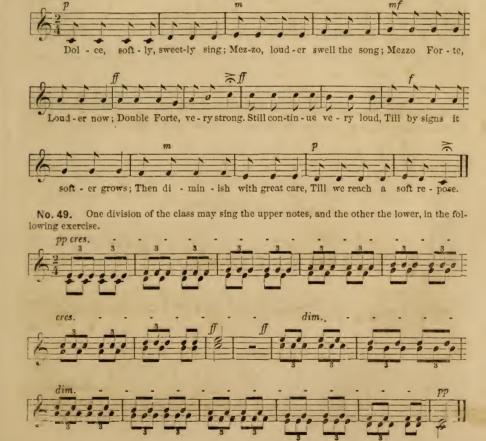
CHAPTER VI.

EXPRESSION.

The following words or their abbreviations, and signs, indicate different degrees of force. Piantssimo, or pp, very soft. Piano, or p, soft. Mezzo Piano, or mp, middling soft. Mezzo, or m, medium. Mezzo Forte, or mf, middling loud. Forte, or f, loud. Fortissimo, or f, very loud. Crescendo, or f, or f, increase gradually. Diminuendo, or f, or f, decrease gradually. Swell, f, increase and diminish. Sforzando, or f, or f, or f, or f, very lutong accent, and suddenly diminish. Dolce signifies soft and sweet.

Time is indicated by such words as Lento (slow); Moderato (moderate); Allegro (fast), &c.

No. 48.



SEXTUPLE MEASURE has six parts, indicated by the figure -fr. The different varieties under this head are represented thus:





Come, come to the green - wood, Come mer - ri - ly now, Where rip - ple sweet





Light dancing a - long, There rus -tles the as - pen, Soft to his sweet song.



- 1. Far o-ver the east ern hills of life, A strain floats from the great unknown; It
- 2. Then soft-ly the ech oes fold a-way, While words and mu-sic fade again, To



fills the heart with sweet de-light, Which ech - oes back the joy - ful tone. join the hap - py host a - far, In waves of sound o'er the bound - less plain.



CHAPTER VII.

noth-ing dis - cord - ant

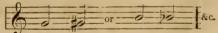
CHROMATIC SCALE.

Between those tones of the scale which form the interval of a major second, an intermediate tone may be introduced, as between 1 and 2, 5 and 6, &c. Between 3 and 4, or 7 and 8, no tone will occur, as the interval is a minor second.

A Chromatic Interval implies the difference in pitch of two tones represented upon the same degree of the staff, thus:—

Let

clear.

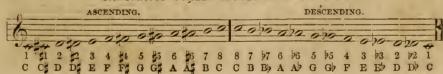


practiced while here.

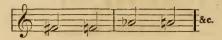
Be

As there are no more degrees of the staff than have already been used, the intermediate tones must be represented by signs called a Sharp (3), Flat (3), or Natural (3). It will be observed that there are thirteen tones in the chromatic scale, and named one, sharp one, two, sharp two, &c., thus:—

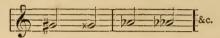
CHROMATIC SCALE. NAMES AND LETTERS.



The NATURAL cancels the effect of the sharp or flat, thus:-



The DOUBLE SHARP (X) is used to indicate the next available tone higher than a single sharp upon the same degree of the staff; and the DOUBLE FLAT (>>) suggests the next tone lower than a single flat, thus:—



NOTE. In the following exercise the teacher may sing two measures, (excepting at E and F and B and C), and the pupils repeat, making use of the NAMES, LA, and SYLLABLES, at pleasure.





As a rule, the sharp or flat occurring incidentally has no effect out of the measure in which it is found. Its effect may continue through other measures if no note intervenes upon some other degree.

No. 56.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE MINOR SCALE.

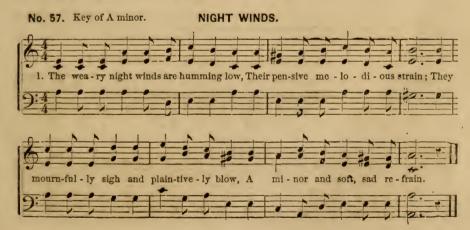
Two scales, the major and chromatic, have already been explained. One more remains to be explained, called the Minor Scale. This differs from the others in respect to the intervals.

There are two forms, called HARMONIC and MELODIC, as illustrated below. Six (la) of the major is taken for one of the minor; it is then called the RELATIVE MINOR (related to).

EXAMPLES.



In the harmonic form the minor seconds occur between 2 and 3, 5 and 6, 7 and 8; in the melodic, between 2 and 3, 7 and 8.



CHAPTER IX.

TRANSPOSITION.

When any other letter than C for the Major and A for the Minor Scale is taken for One, the Scale is said to be transposed. Hence, to transpose the scale is to change its position upon the staff,—place it higher or lower. The scale may be written in any key, or any letter taken for one.

The order of intervals (seconds,) as heretofore learned,—viz: Minor between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8, (Major scale) must, of course, be preserved; and as the Minor seconds occur between the tones (or degrees) E and F, and B and C, it will be found necessary to make use of sharps or flats to effect this agreement with the letters when the scale is transposed; in other words, make use of some of the intermediate tones which are found in the Chromatic scale.

The first transposition is to take G, (which is a fifth above C.) as One.

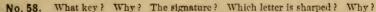


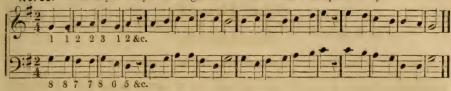
It will be observed that in the above example the tone F sharp is used instead of the tone F. This is because the Second from F to G is Major, and to make it Minor, as from 7 to 8, (as it must always be,) F# is substituted.

In each succeeding transposition, by sharps, an additional sharp will be required for 7 of the scale, for the reason above stated.

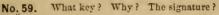
The number of sharps or flats used are placed at the beginning of a piece of music, immediately after the Clefs, and are called the Signature, (sign of the key).

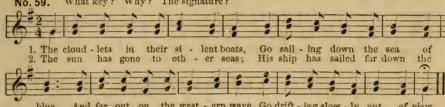






THE UPPER SEA.





And far out on the west - ern wave, Go drift - ing slow - ly out blue. But left up - on the wa - ters wide, A shin - ing ray of gold - en light. night,

Transposition from G to D.

KEY OF D MAJOR AND (RELATIVE) B MINOR. SIGNATURE TWO SHARPS.

Which letters are sharped? Why key of D? Why key of B?







KEY OF A MAJOR AND (THE RELATIVE) F. MINOR. SIGNATURE THREE SHARPS, F., C. AND G.

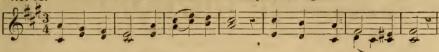




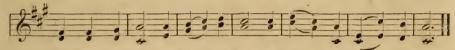


EXCELSIOR.

No. 63. What kind of measure? Name letters sharped in the signature.



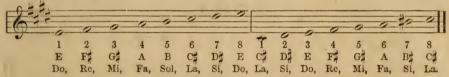
- 1. Put out thy tal-ents to their use Lay noth ing by to rust;
- 2. So live, in faith and no ble deed, Till earth re turns to earth-



Give vul - gar ig - no - rance thy scorn, And in - no - cence thy trust. So live that men shall mark the time Gave such a mor - tal birth.

KEY OF E MAJOR AND (RELATIVE) C. MINOR. SIGNATURE FOUR SHARPS.

What letters are sharped?



No. 64. What key? Why?



No. 65. DA CAPO, OF D. C., signifies return to the beginning. Fine signifies the end. DAI SEGNO, OF D. S., signifies repeat to the sign (43)







CHAPTER X.

First transposition of the scale by fourths; that is, F is taken as one, which is a fourth above C.



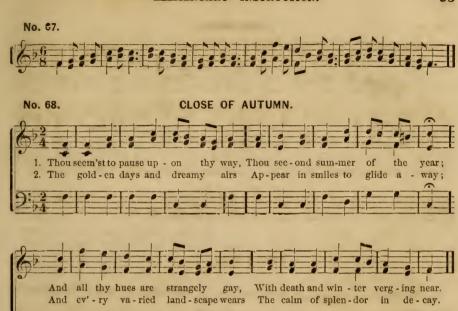
By examining the seconds in the above diagram, taking F as the starting point, or as one, it will be readily understood why it is necessary to substitute B? for B, viz.: the second between 3 and 4 must be minor, while from A to B is major.

In every succeeding transposition by the use of flats, one additional flat will be required, for the reasons stated above.



KEY OF D MINOR.



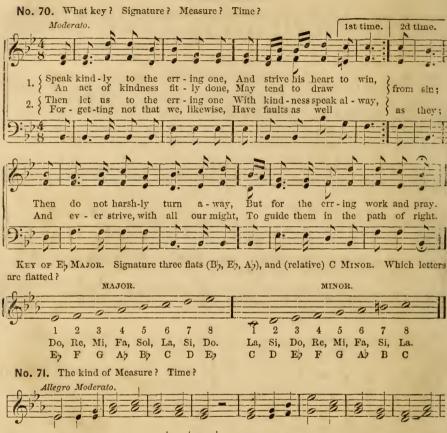


KEY OF Bo MAJOR. Signature two flats, and (relative) G MINOR. Which letters are flatted?





"SPEAK KINDLY."

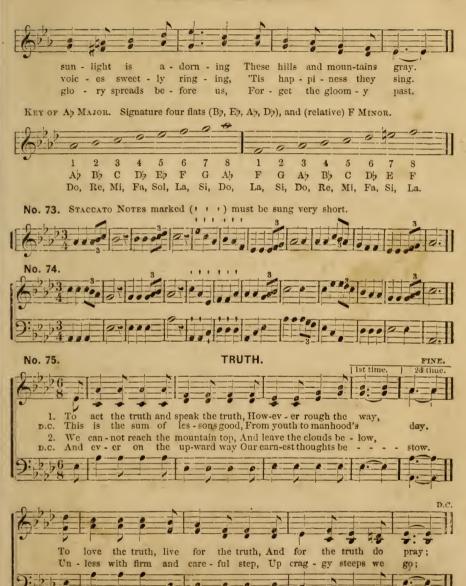


MORNING.

No. 72. The signature? The kind of measure? Time?



- glo-rious morn-ing; The storm has passed a - way; 1. How bright this
- And tune ful birds are sing ing The first glad notes of spring; Their 8. Wakethou, and join the cho - rus, Oh, soul with clouds o'er - cast; While



PART II.

EXERCISES, ROUNDS, &c.

IN LIGHT TRIPPING MEASURE. (Round in four parts.)





ECHOES.

Popular science has long since made us familiar with the fact that the sounds which we hear with our ear are not different in their nature from the colors which we see with our eye. Both are produced alike by the vibrations which they cause in the air, and both are subject to similar laws. Thus, as the rays of light are reflected by solid surfaces, especially when the latter are smooth and highly polished, so sounds are apt to be returned from the surfaces of certain bodies. Soft or clastic substances give way easily to sounds, and hence prevent their being reflected clearly, while hard and rigid substances return them more or less perfectly. This reflection of sound we call fecto.

Good cchoes are rare, for many reasons. In the first place, the speaker must be a certain distance from the reflecting surface, because sounds travel slowly, at least in comparison with the waves of light. As we cannot very well utter more than five syllables in a second, and as sound requires the tenth part of a second to reach the distance of a hundred feet, the speaker must be, at least, one hundred feet from the reflecting wall, in order to hear the echo of a single syllable.

In the second place, no more syllables must be spoken than can be repeated by the echo, or the first sounds of the echo will be covered up by the last syllable uttered. This circumstance is productive of some of the sportive answers elicited from certain localities.

On the Rhine it is customary for boatmen to entertain travelers by asking a well known rock, "Who is burgomaster of Oberwesel?" to which the answer comes, "Esel," the German word for donkey!

There will be as many repetitions of the echo as there are reflecting surfaces—the regularity and distinctness of the answering voice being dependent upon the distance, &c. Travelers give accounts of many places in this and other countries where the echo effect is very interesting—almost unaccountable. We have in our younger days been highly entertained by the answering voice from some large building,—from some streets of particular construction, having high solid walls on either side, with a curve or angle a short distance away, or from some mountain peak. While standing upon the west side of "Echo Lake," a beautiful body of water surrounded by high mountains, in what is called Franconia Notch, New Hampshire, five or six echoes may be distinctly heard, answering to the voice, the sound of a horn, report of a gun, &c. The effect produced by four persons singing a common chord to "ah," in an explosive and detached manner is very pleasing, while the answering is inmense from the report of a cannon.

In artificial or natural vaults, which are closed to the outer world, the echo is not repeated, but increased often to a surprising extent. This is the case in some parts of the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky.

It is stated that in the Villa Simonetta, near Milan, Italy, there is a building over one hundred feet in length, with two wings of smaller size. The sound of a pistol-shot fired from a certain window in one of the wings into the vast court-yard is repeated forty or fifty times, and a loud-spoken word may be heard distinctly twenty-four times. These observations are reported by Addison and others. Near Glasgow, the banks of the Clyde repeat a short melody three times very clearly, and, it is said, in a lower key each time.

Near Heidelberg there is a deep dell, formed by two high mountains. The person standing at the foot of the Holy Mountain, and firing a pistol hears no echo, but persons standing above or behind him, hear, not the report of the shot, but a thundering repetition of the explosion, crushing from hill-side to hill-side—apparently for some time. At a place where the Nahe empties into the Rhine, near Bingen, a word is repeated seventeen times, and it is said that the echo does not sound alike each time, but is now loud and now soft, now near and now more distant.

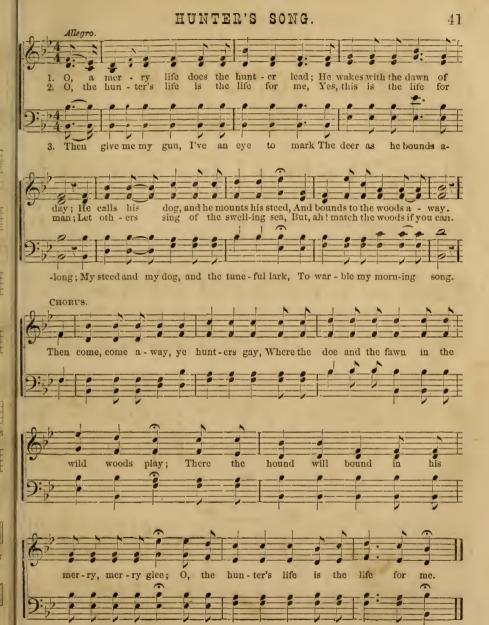
The most remarkable natural echo is said to be found in Bohemia, where several sharply-pointed mountains form a kind of circus, or circle, some twenty miles long. At the end of the group, seven syllables are repeated clearly and distinctly three times.

Many other places might be cited of a physical nature, but the most happy effects are produced by the echo of kind words and noble deeds. All our acts and words, although they go out from us and are forgotten, will have a reflex influence upon others, as well as upon ourselves. There will be an echo returning, sooner or later, which will gladden or make sad the heart. "Cast your bread upon the waters." Do good, and echo will say "good." Live to make others happy, and "happy" will be echoed and re-echoed in your own heart and life-experience times without number.

PART III.

THE SONG ECHO.









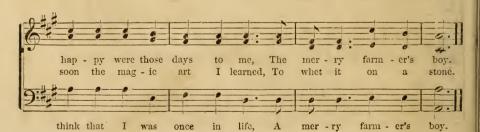
- 3 Sweeter than the song of birds, Dearer than are angel's words, Comes my darling's voice to me, Strains of rarest melody. Chonus.
- 4 Saying what she did that day, When death turned her form to clay: "Sweetest music, mamma dear, Little Allie ever hear." Chorus.

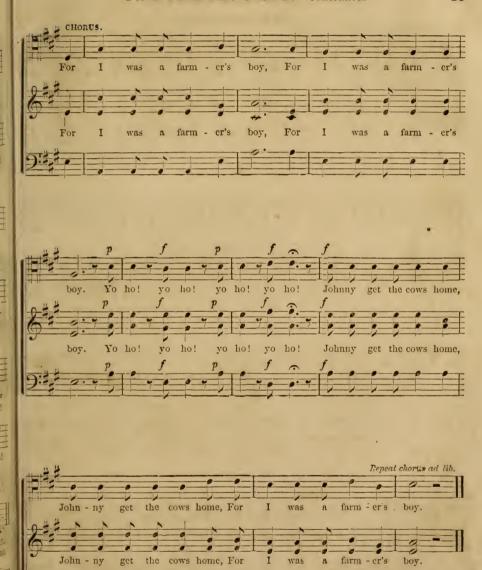


sad, My locks are 3. But now I'm old,—my heart is all turned gray, And









DUETT AND CHORUS.

Words by Mrs. L. M. FLETCHER.

4. I'm sure

that

H.



gels

Are han - py

these pure snow - an -



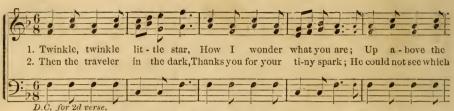




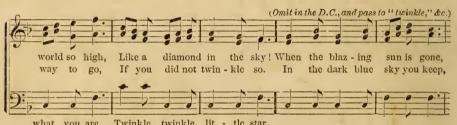




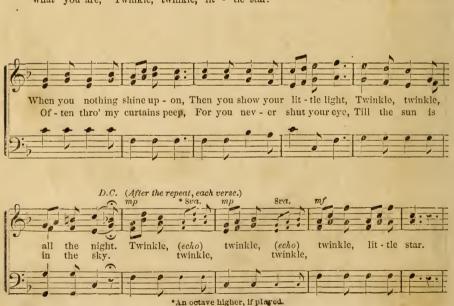




As your bright and ti - ny spark, Lights the trav'ler in the dark, Tho' I know not



Twinkle, twinkle, lit - tle star. what you are.





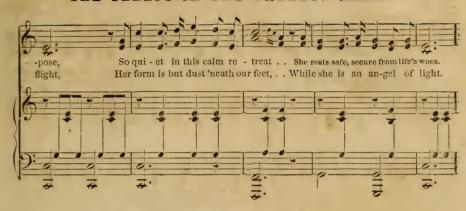


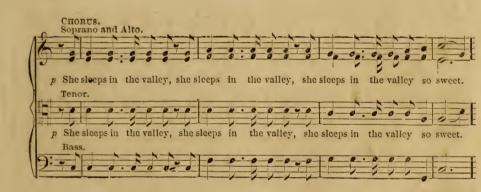


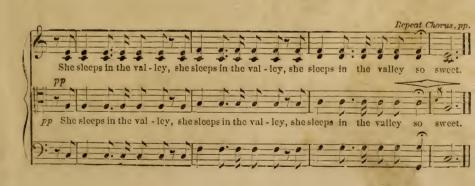




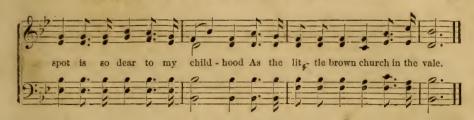






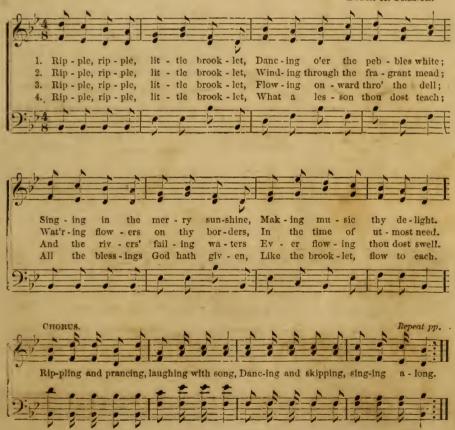


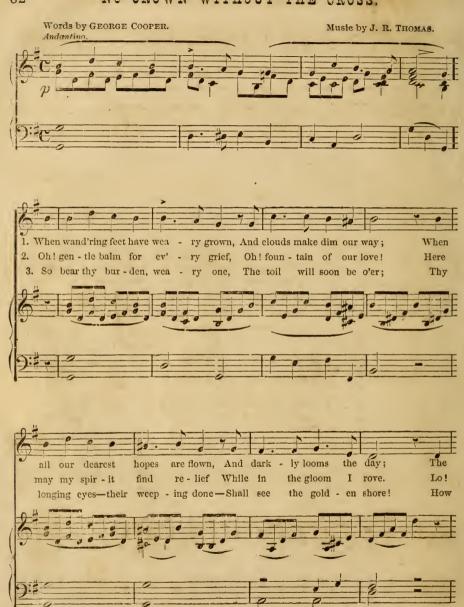


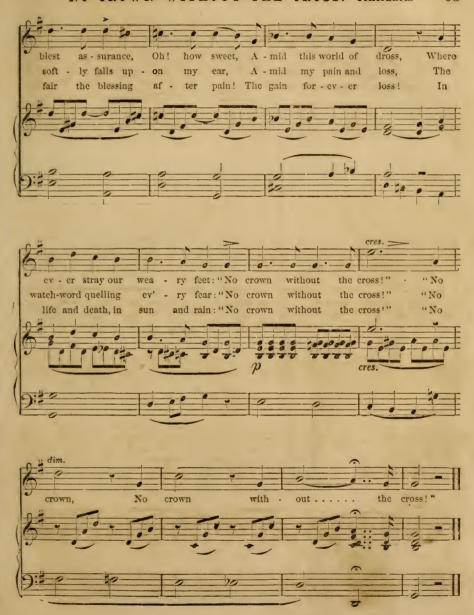


RIPPLE, LITTLE BROOKLET.

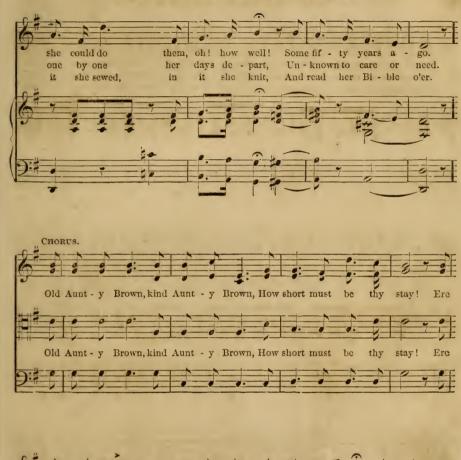
LYDIA H. FRENCH.

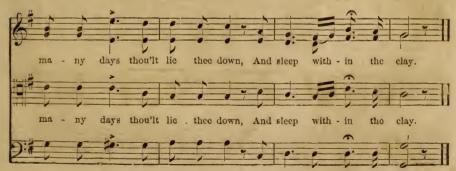






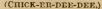


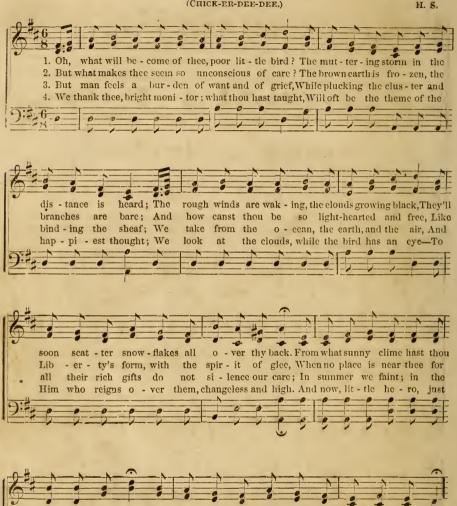


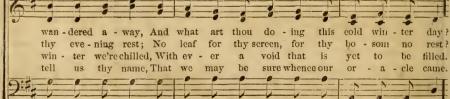








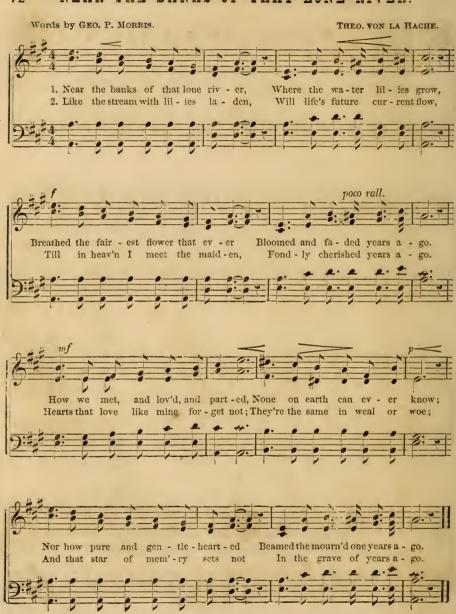


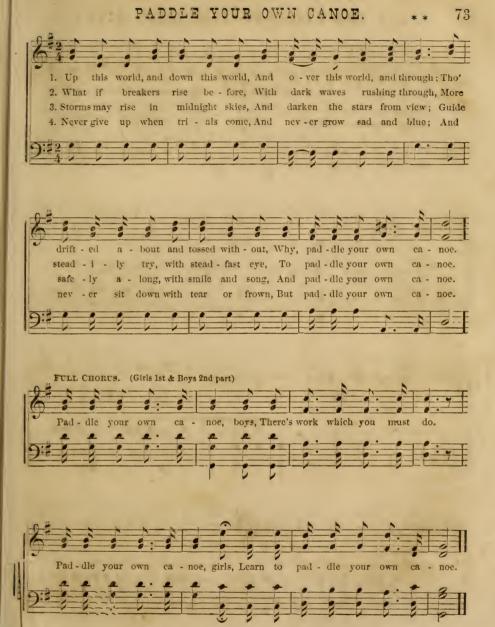










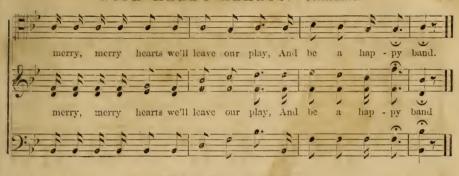


Words and Music by T. B. BISHOP.



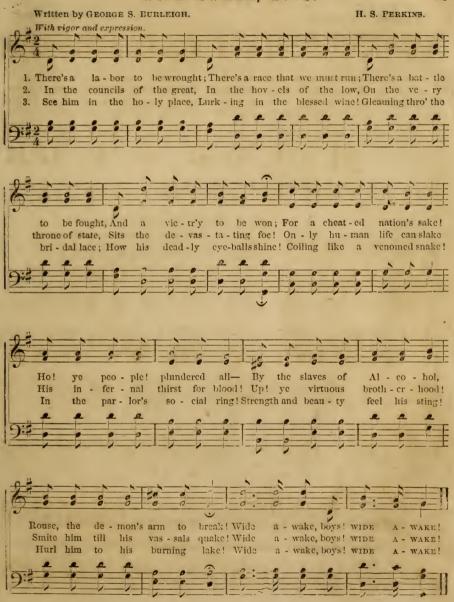










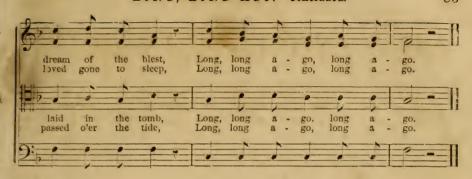






Words by T. H. BROSNON.



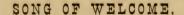


WELCOME HERE.



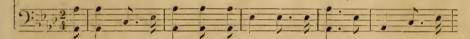


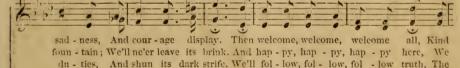




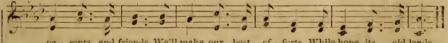


- 1. With hearts full of glad ness, We meet here to day; We'll ban ish all
- 2. In life's ear ly morn ing, Re joic ing we drink At Truth's ho ly 3. And when we shall en ter The broad field of life, We'll join in its





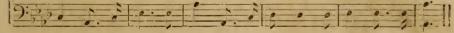




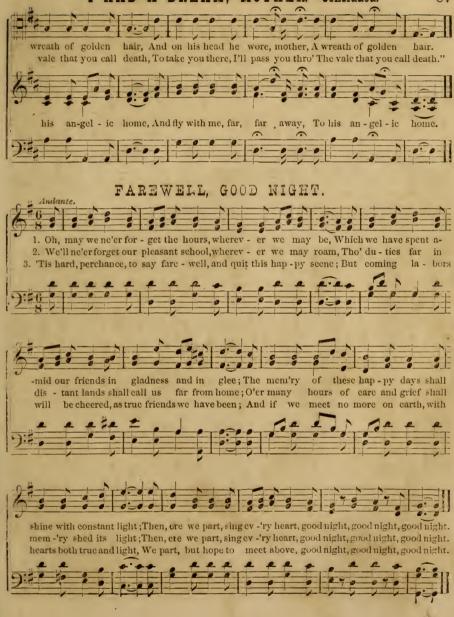
pa - rents and friends, We'll make our best of - forts, While hope its aid lends.

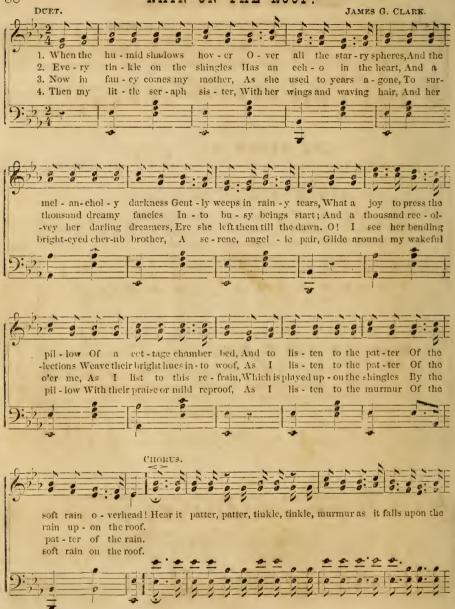
ask your kind smile, Resolved we will mer - it Your praise all the while.

light of the wise, Which leads to those mansions Beyond the blue skies.

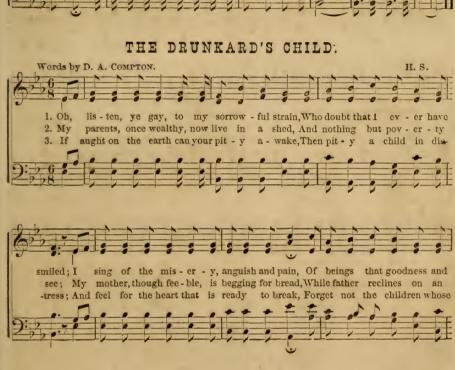


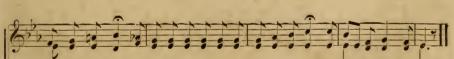
Words by A. J. SHIVELY. Arr. from S. NOURSE. Tenor. Andante. dream just now, . mother, I dreamt an - gel came And 2. He spoke and said. "Be patient, child, I'll come to - mor - row even, And Soprano and Alto. 3. I wak'd-the an - gel gone, mother, And in his place stood you; But Bass. hovered round my bedside, mother, And sweetly spoke my name. His eyes were ver - y a fairer home, Prepared for you in heav'n; Shrink not, but bear thy what he spoke I know, mother, Will cer - tain - ly prove true. Remem - ber, then, tobright, dear mother, His vis - age very fair, And on his head he wore, mother, A suf - ferings now," He said, all in a breath; "To take you there, I'll pass you thro' The e - ven, He will most truly come, And fly with me far, far





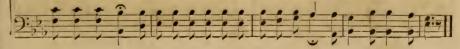






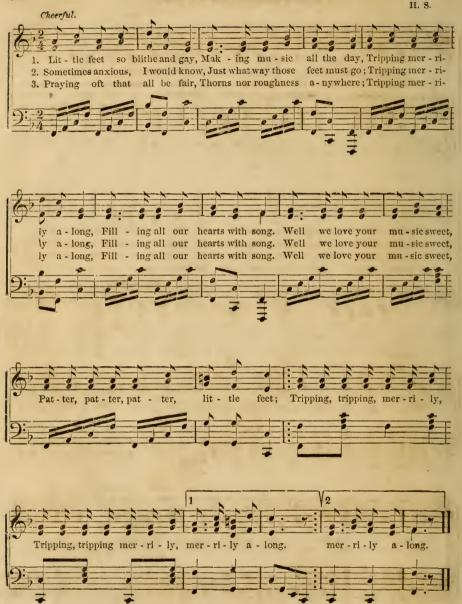
temp'rance profane; Oh! listen, and pit -y me, while I complain, For I'm a drunkard's child, old filth - y bed; And oft in his anger he wishes me dead, Tis sad and drear to me.

lives are at stake, Teach husband and father re-form for their sake, And thus bring hap -pi-ness.





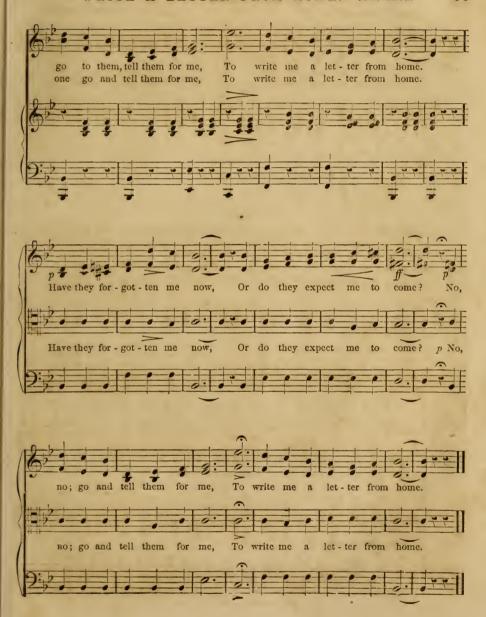


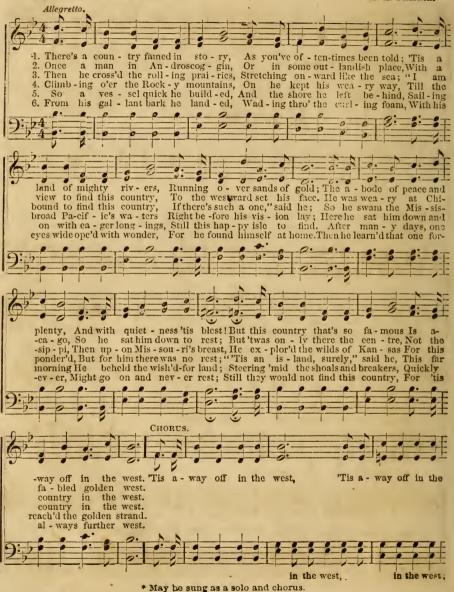


HENRIETTE SOUTHWICK.



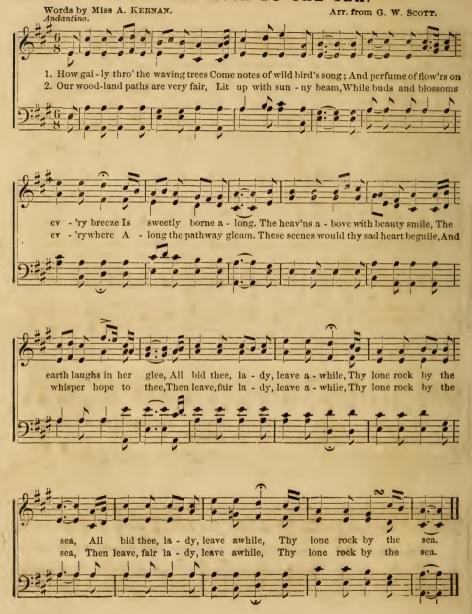


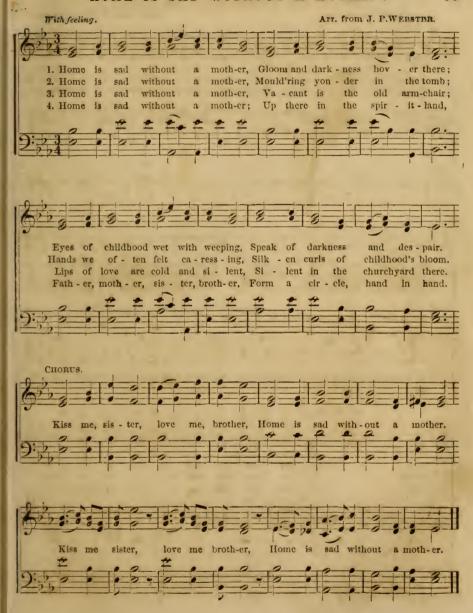






THE LONE ROCK BY THE SEA.

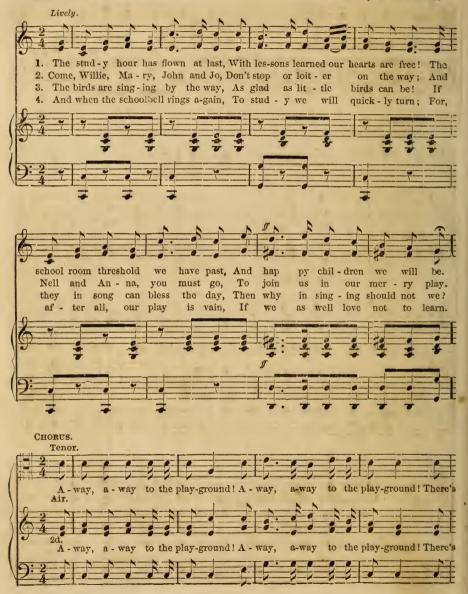






Words by S. FILLMORE BENNETT.

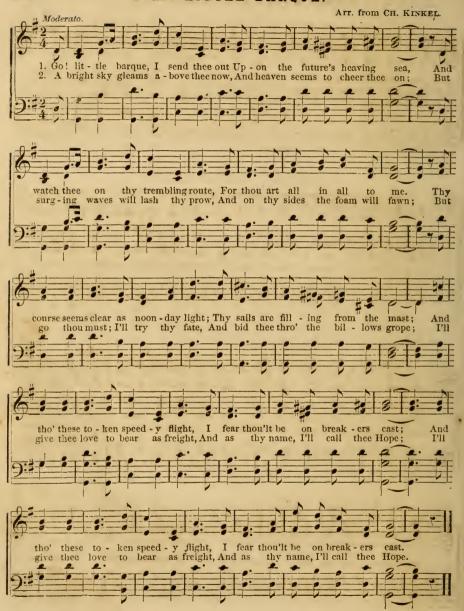
Music by W. F. HEATH.

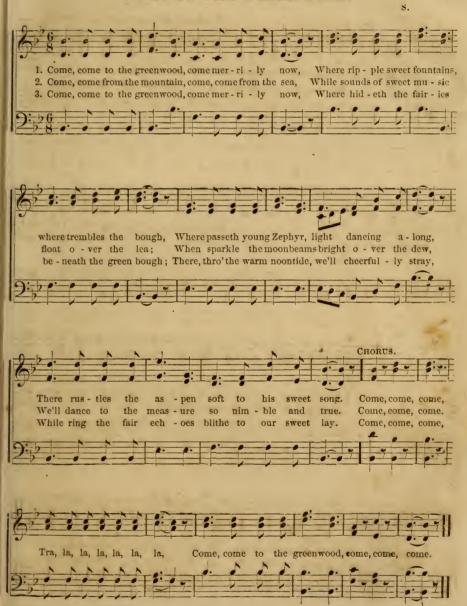


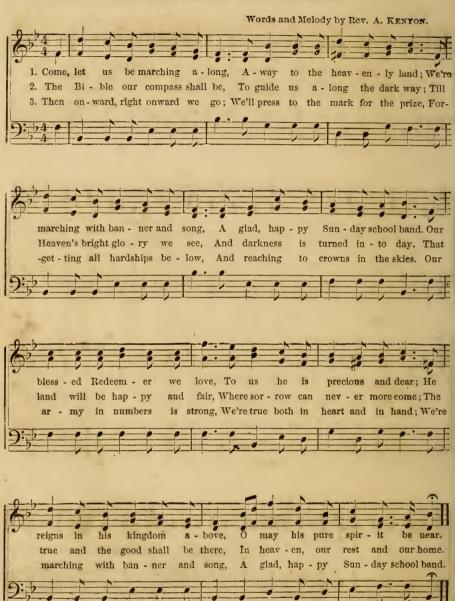
AWAY, AWAY TO THE PLAY-GROUND, Concluded, 103





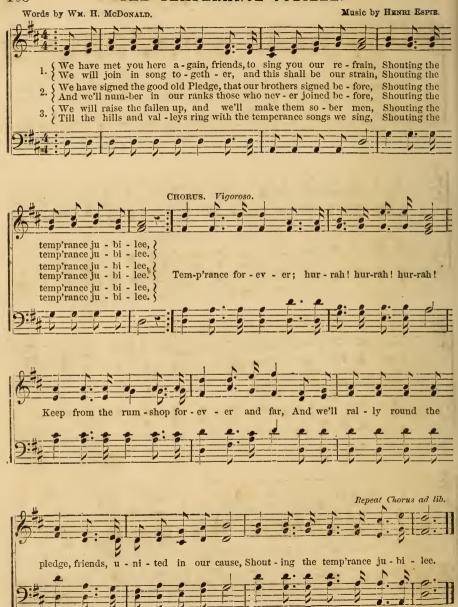






Arr. from Donizetti, by H. S. P.







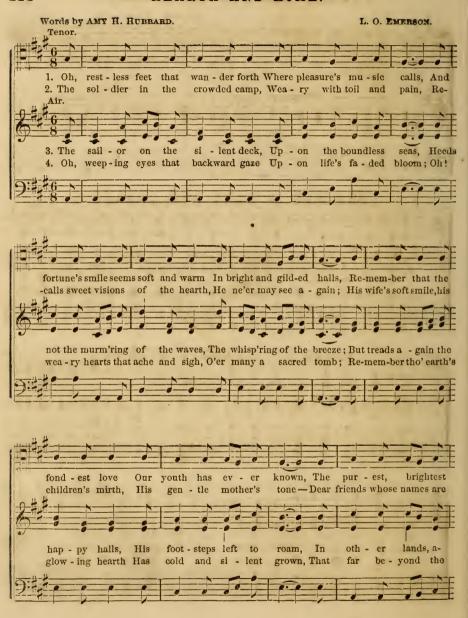










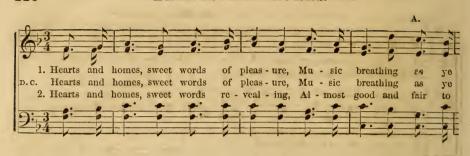




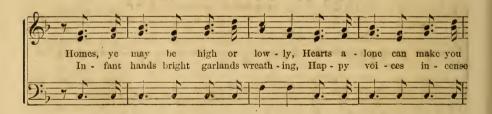
grave we weep, That's covered o'er with moss.

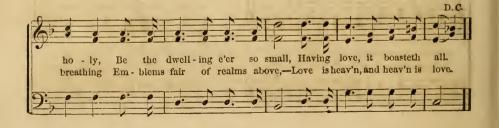
will to keep, To give to him our praise.

- 3 Yet why should we thus mourn and weep' Since God hath called thee home? Though we are filled with deepest gricf, As o'er the earth we roam.
- 4 We cherish all the tender love
 That once thy lips did speak;
 As thou art sleeping in the grave,
 Thy spirit with the meek.





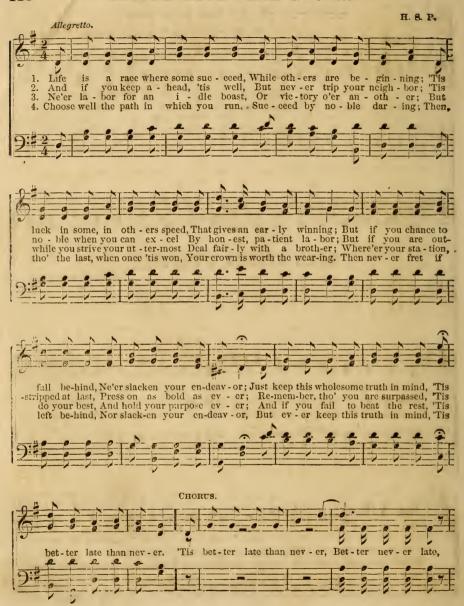


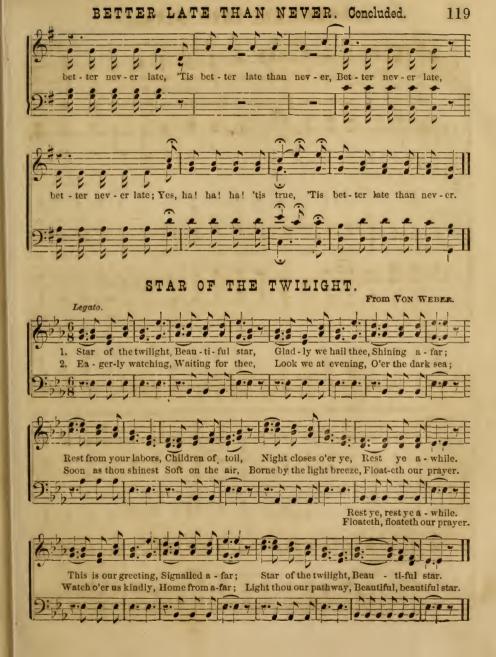


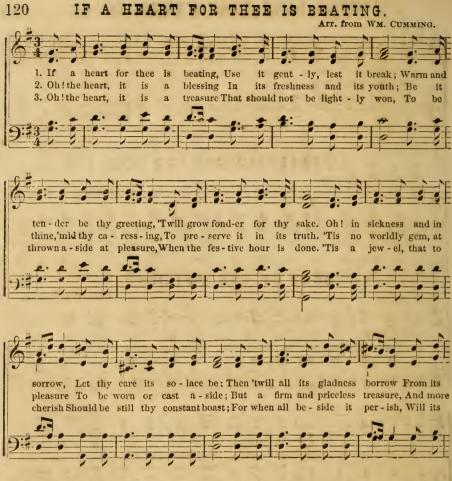
AT HOME THOU ART REMEMBERED STILL.

117











val - ued when it's tried. If a heart for thee is beat-ing, Use it gent-ly, lest it worth be known the most.



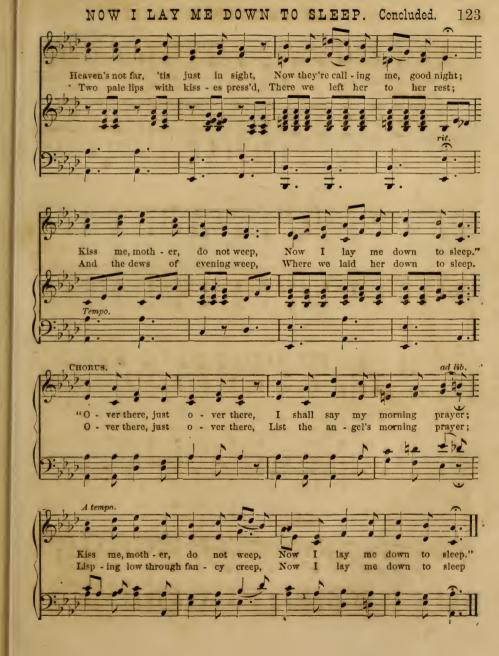
IF A HEART FOR THEE IS BEATING. Concluded. 121

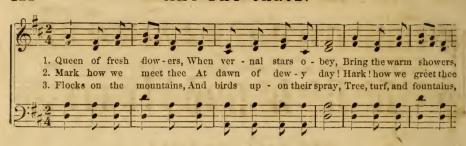


SWEETLY CHIMES THE BELL.

















NEW ENGLAND HILLS.





- 1 One by one life's zephyrs waft us Far away upon the main; One by one rise its great billows, Filling us with fear and pain. One by one clouds gather o'er us, Sending sadness to our hearts; One by one the sparkling sunbeams From hope's sun bid grief depart.
- 2 One by one fair schoolmates leave us. To progress without their aid; One by one their dear forms vanish. But their mem'ry will not fade. One by one we step up bravely On the stage of human life; One by one we win the laurels, As we conquer in the strife.



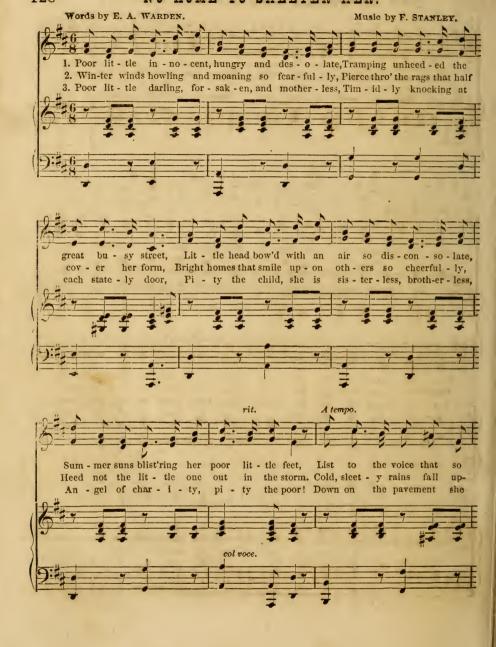
Slumber

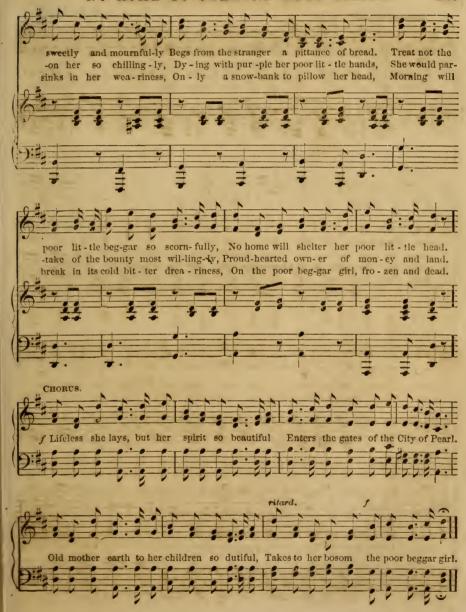
on

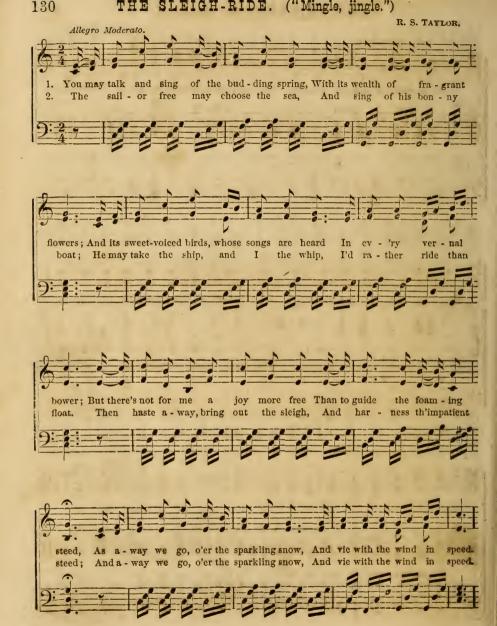
an

an - gel's breast.

in heaven more blest than they,



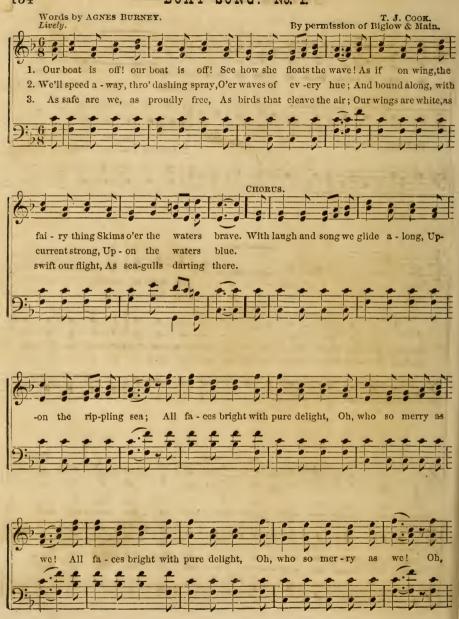






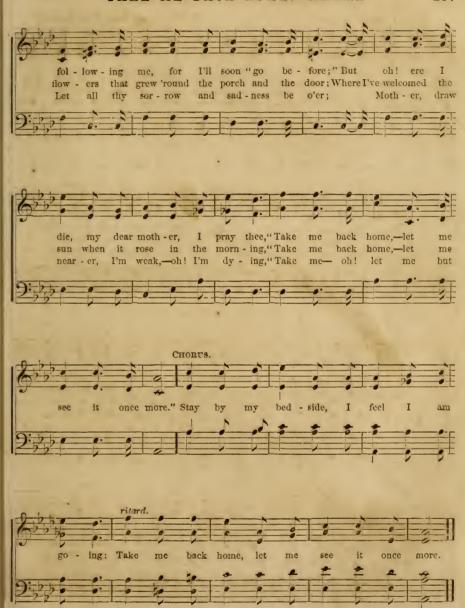




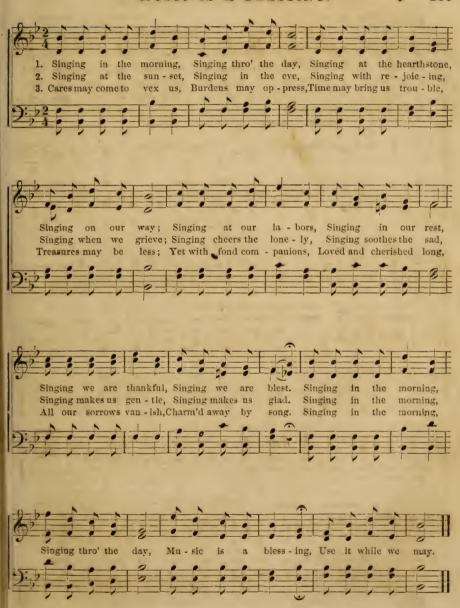


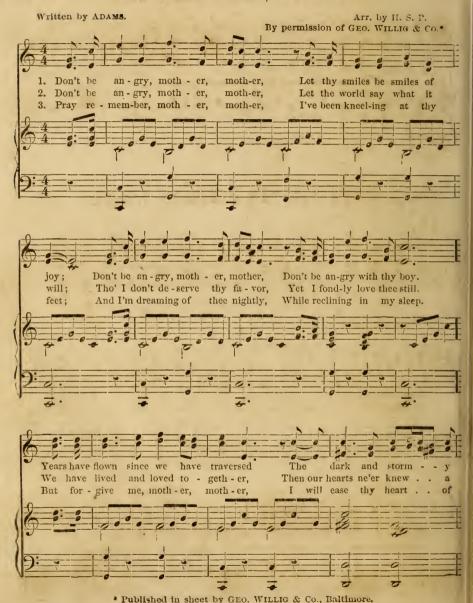










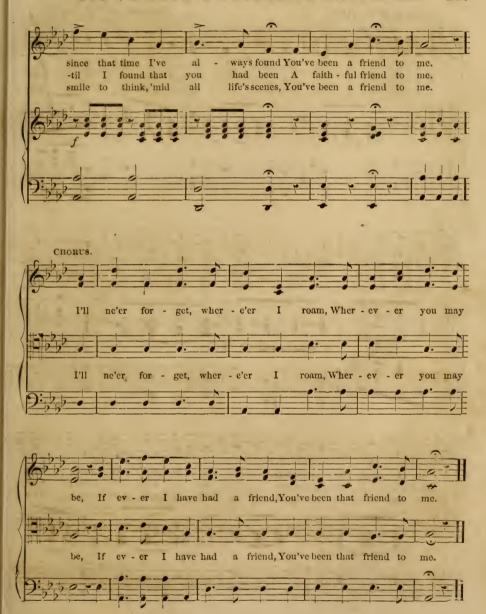


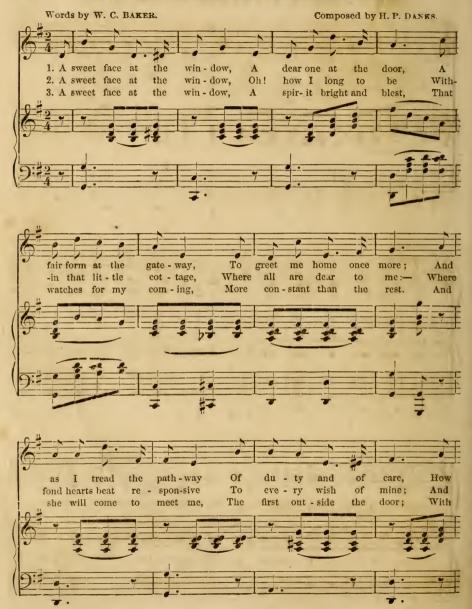




Words and music by WILL S. HAYS.









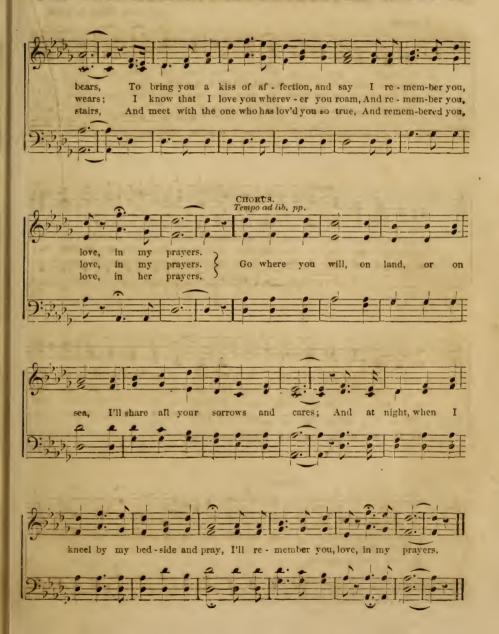


win - dow,

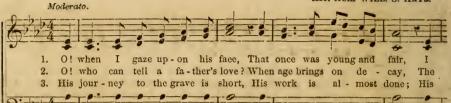
A dear one

146 I'LL REMEMBER YOU IN MY PRAYERS. WILL S. HAYS. Andantino. 1. When the curtains of night are pinned back by the stars, And the beauti - ful 2. I have loved you too fond - ly, to ev - er for - get The love you have 3. When heav - en - ly an - gels are guarding the good, As God has or-And the dew - drops of heav - en are kiss - ing moon leaps the skies. the af - fec - tion, still warm on And the kiss of spok - en for me, my -dained them to to prayers I have of - fered do. an - swer then that my mem - o - ry flies. As if the lips, When you told me how true you would be; Ι if know not one watch - ing Him. know there is vou: And may its bright some beau - ti - ful dove, In haste with the mes - sage fick - le or friend, Or if time on your mem - o - ry for - tune be be with you thro' life, To guide vou up heav - en's bright

I'LL REMEMBER YOU IN MY PRAYERS. Concluded. 147

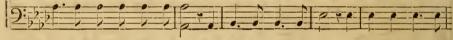


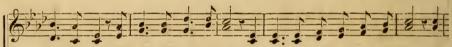
Arr, from WILL, S. HAYS.



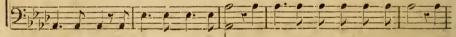


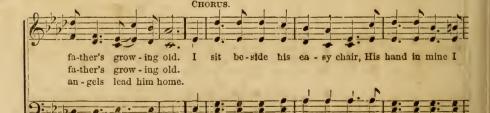
al-most weep to think that age Could leave its im-age there; He stood the ma-ny form grows weak, the eyes are dim, The mind fades fast a - way, Till years have past, life's tottering limbs grow weaker still, His race is near-ly run. Old age de-serts him

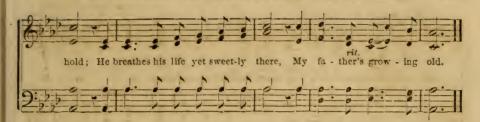




storms of life That round his pathway rolled, Ho's rest-ing in life's sun-shine now, My sun goes down, The sto-ry then is told, Time whispers gent-ly in my ear, My on the road, He waits for death to come; He's lost up - on the shores of time, But











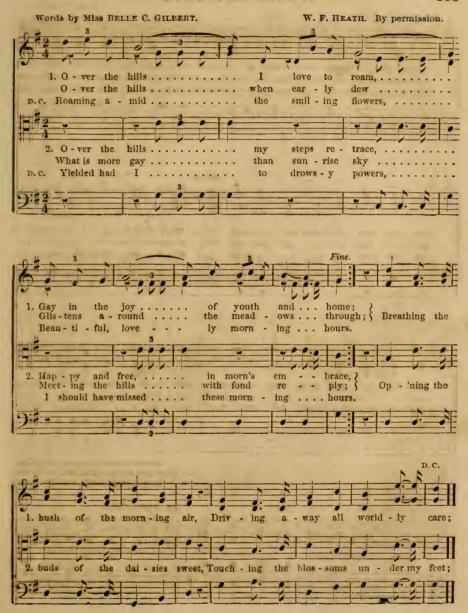
• A full pause should be made after the word "motto" in the 3d verse, which word should be sung quite short, in about the time of two-eighth notes, after which the full chorus may join in the words "in God is our trust," very soft and slow, all singing the remaining lines and the chorus with great vigor and animation.

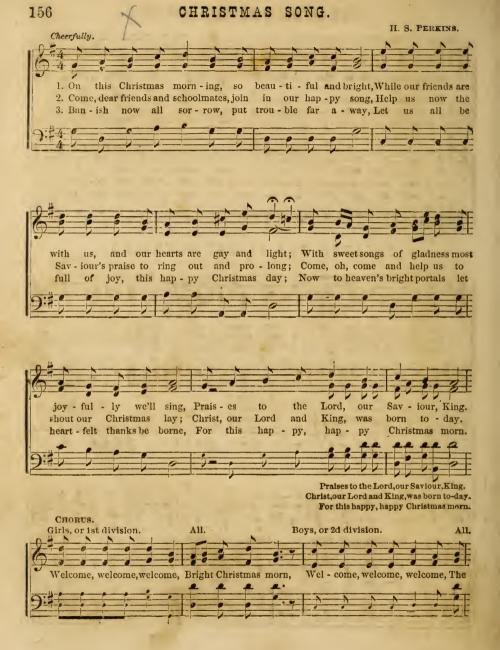






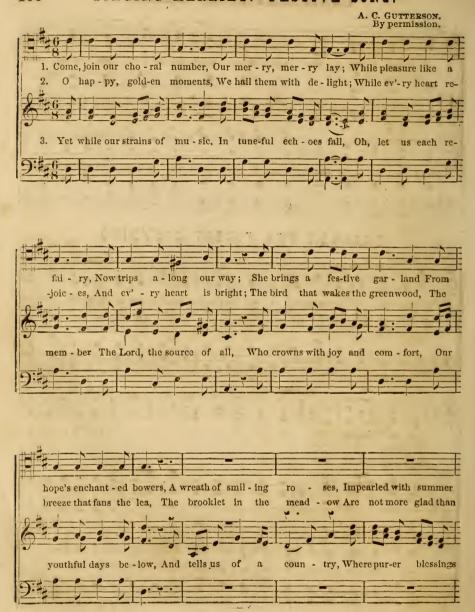








SINGING MERRILY.—FESTIVE SONG.

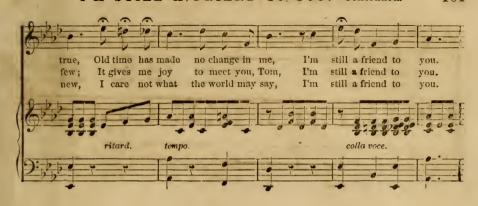


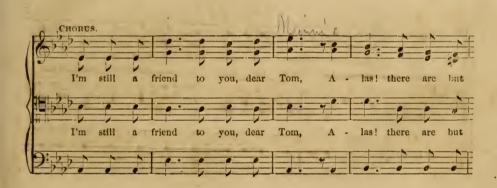






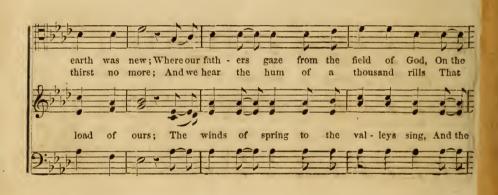




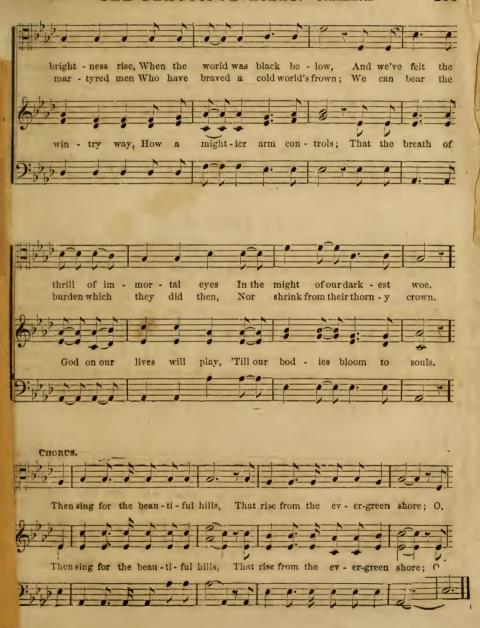










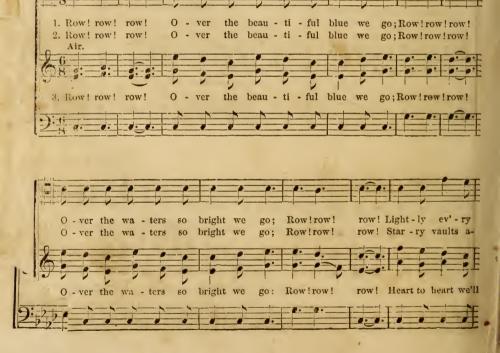




BOAT SONG. No. 2.

Tenor.

D. F. Hodges. From "Jubilant Voices." By permission

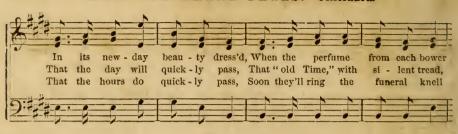




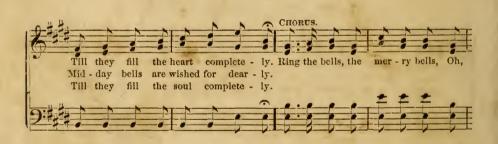
Words and Music by J. C. MACY.

















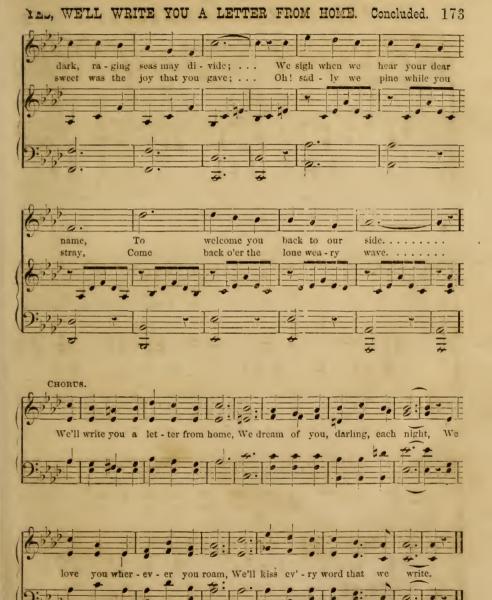
O, MERRY GOES THE TIME.

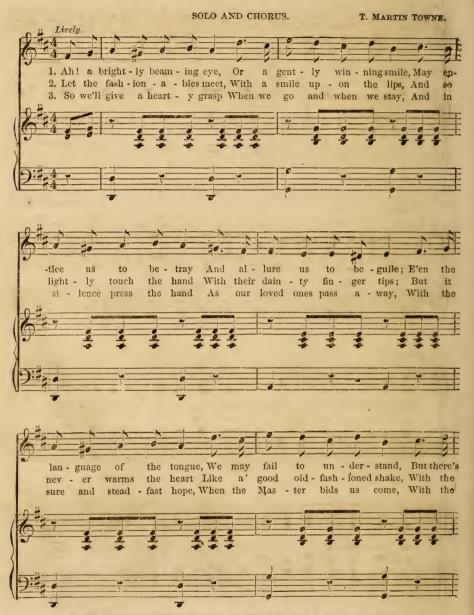




172 YES, WE'LL WRITE YOU A LETTER FROM HOME.



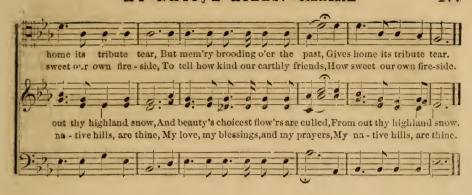




BY PERMISSION OF ROOT & CADY.





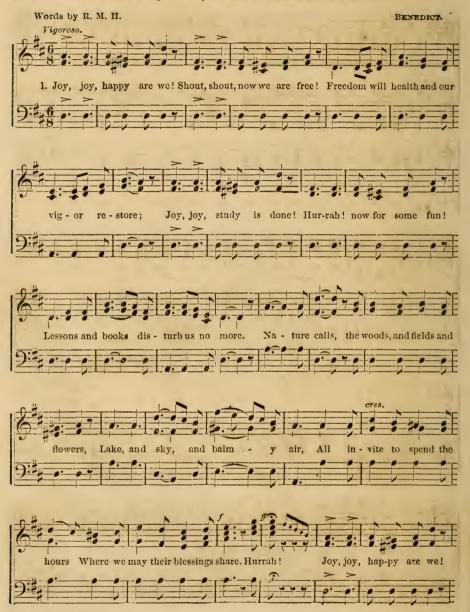


THE LIVING WATERS.













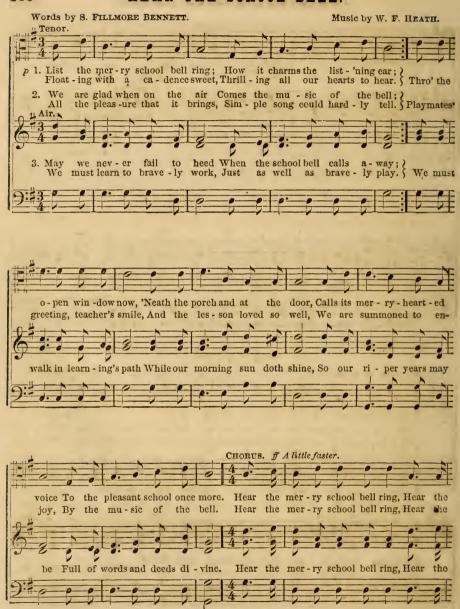


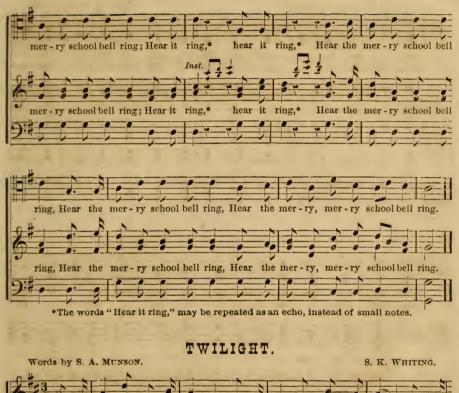


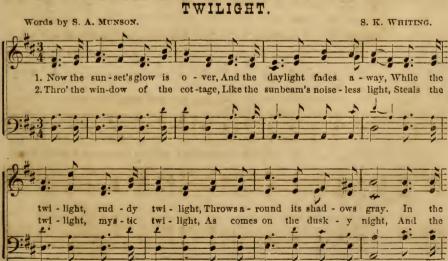




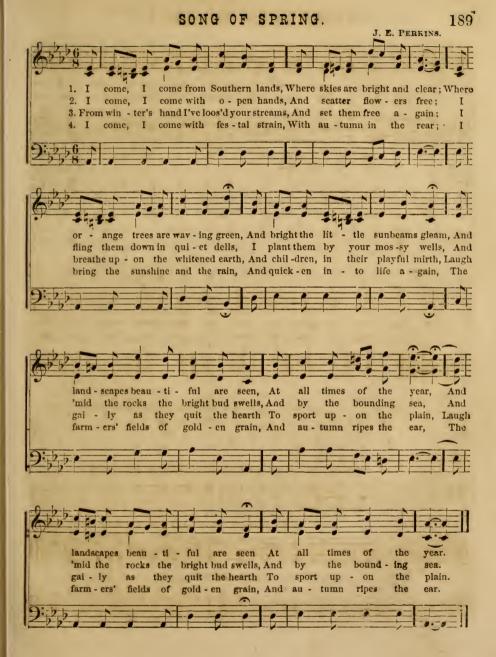












DOWN BY THE DEEP SAD SEA.



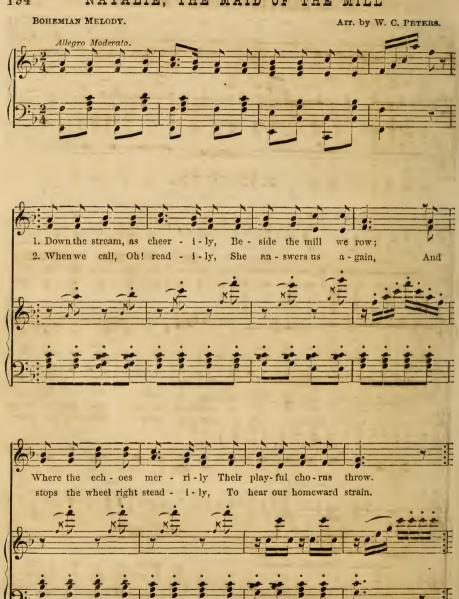


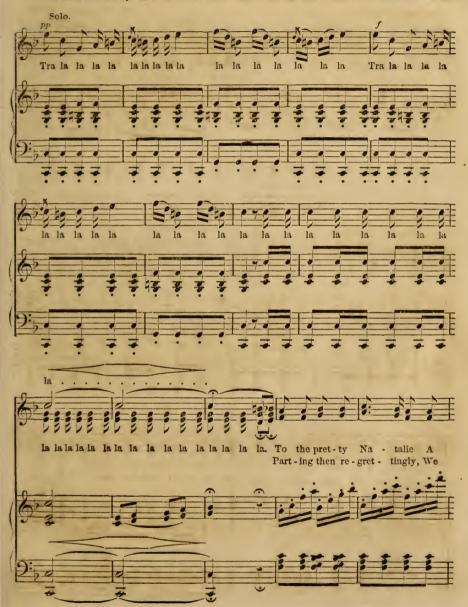




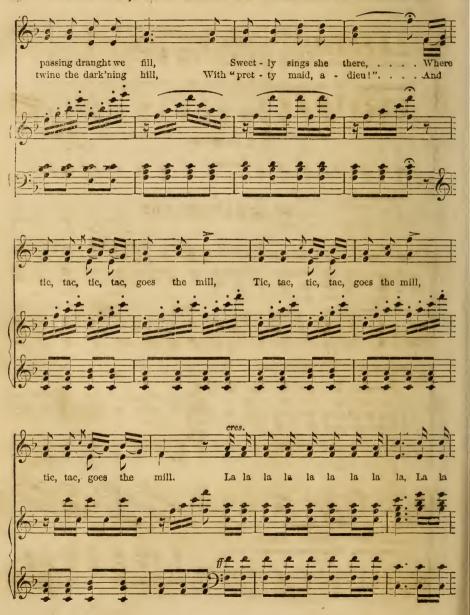




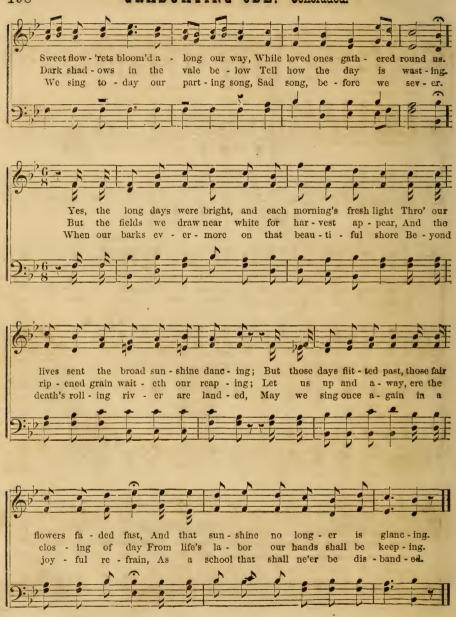


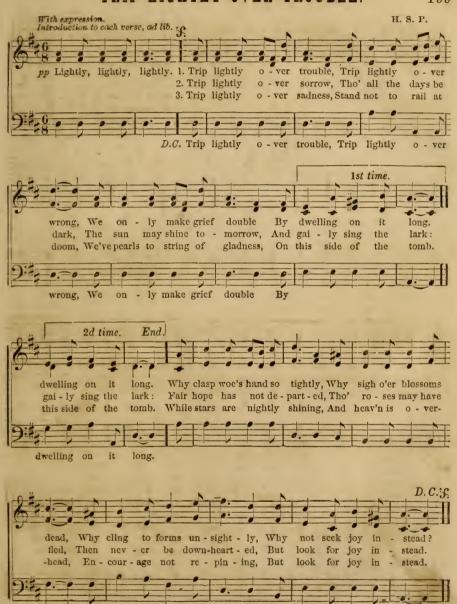


196 NATALIE, THE MAID OF THE MILL. Continued.





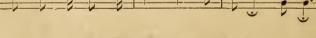










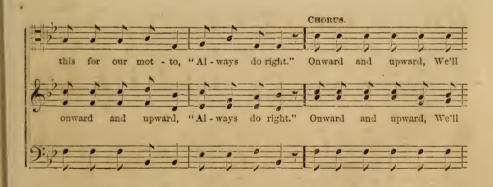


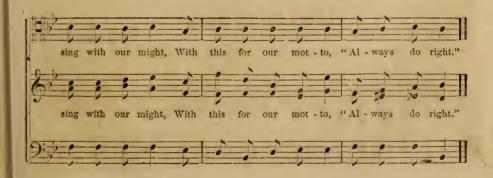
wand'ring ref - u - gee.

must leave thee now, I'm









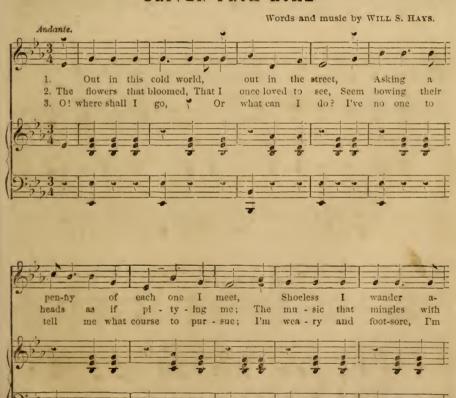




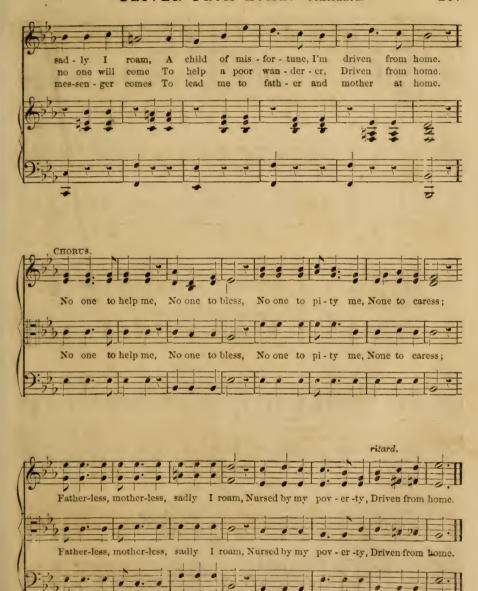


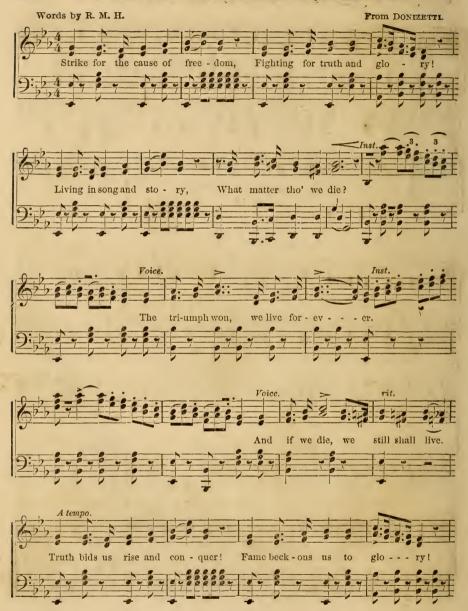


DRIVEN FROM HOME









STRIKE FOR THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM. Continued 209 What the path be go - ry,— The right shall win at last. Ah! the tri - umph won, ... we live for - ev - er! And if we ritard. die, we still shall live. Ah! the tri - umph won, we live for - ev - - er! The glo --- ry shall pass a-way, no, nev - cr! The tri - umph won, our cause shall The tri - umph won, our cause shall live. We've tri-

210 STRIKE FOR THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM. Concluded.

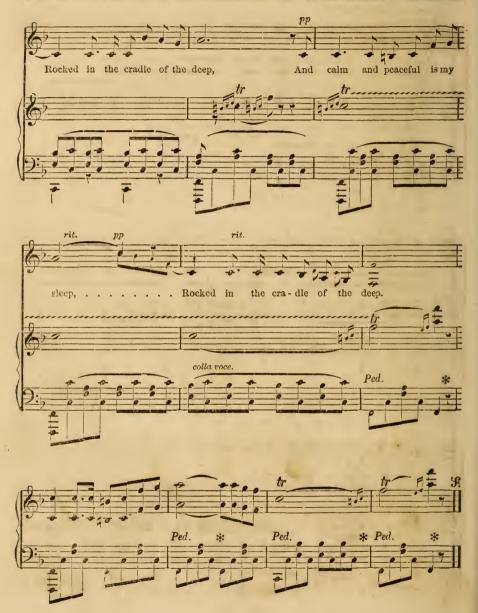


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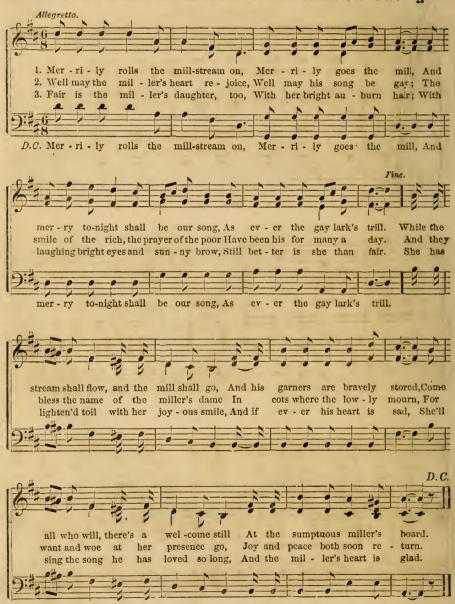


ROCKED IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP. Continued. 211





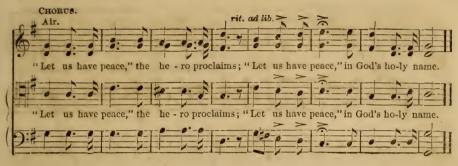


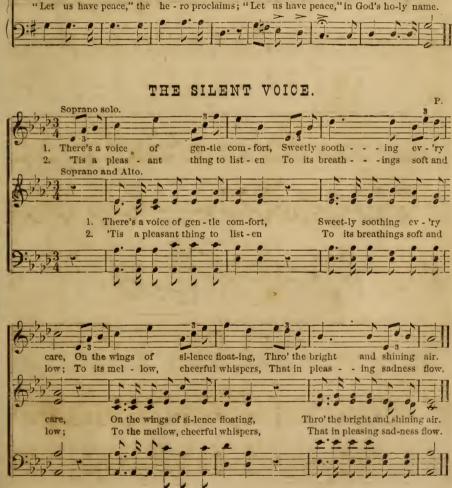


SOLO AND CHORUS.

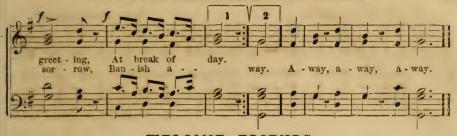












WELCOME, FRIENDS.

Dedicated to the "National Teachers' Association." Composed for, and sung as a "Song of Welcome," at the annual meeting of the Association, at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., August, 1864.

Words by T. H. Brosnan.

Music by H. S. Perkins.





all, Welcome,

welcome

welcome friends,

welcome

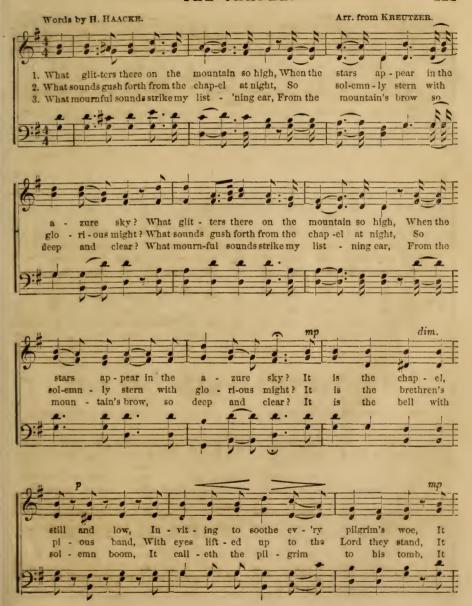
welcome,

welcome,

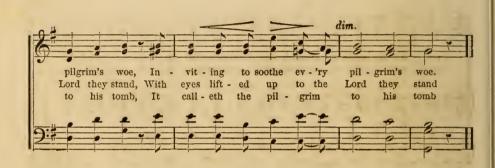




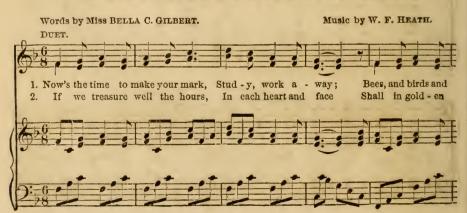


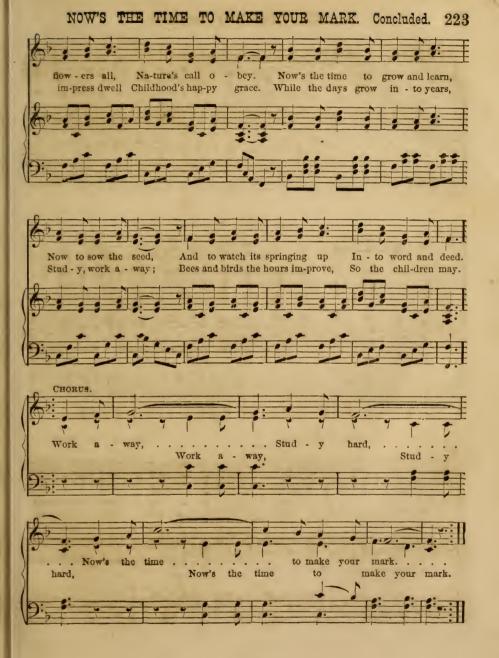




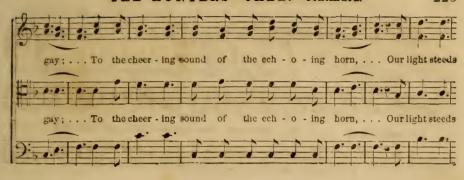


NOW'S THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR MARK.

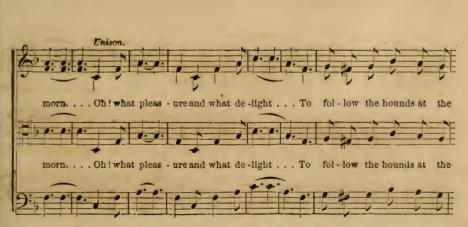














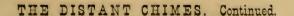


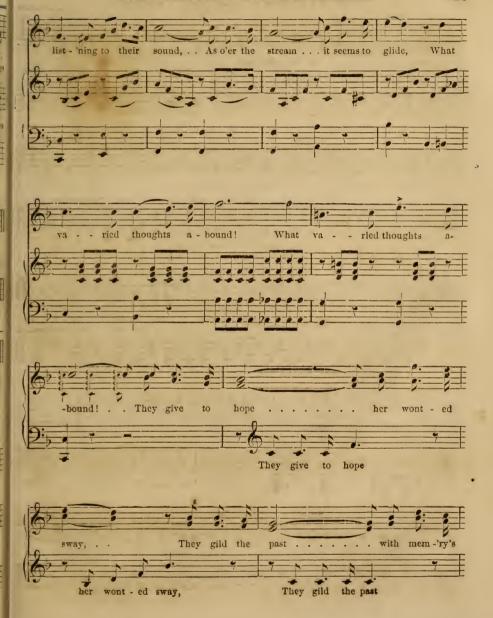




THE DISTANT CHIMES.



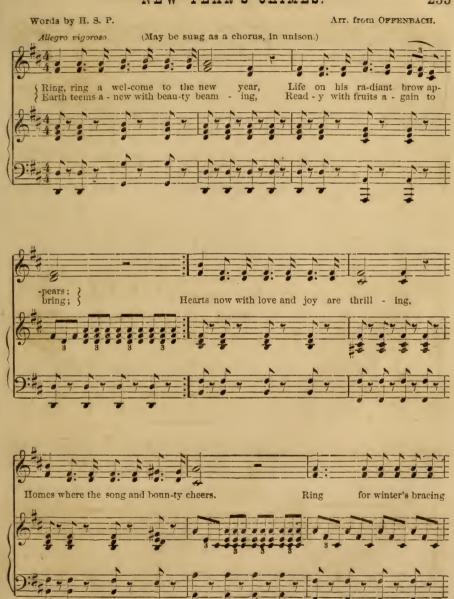


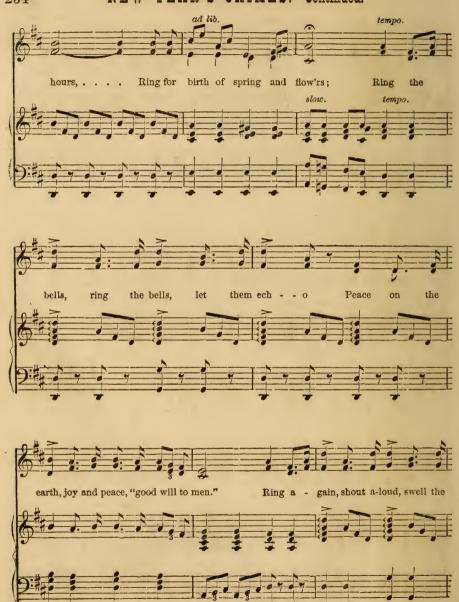


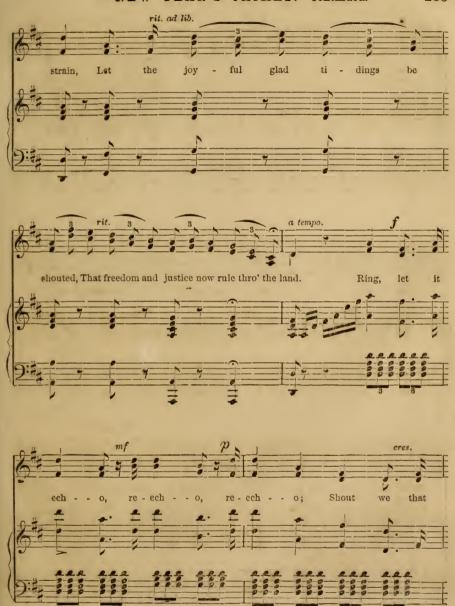


















PART IV.

THE MORNING LAND.

Poetry by Lieut. H. L. FRISBIE.

Music by H. S. PERKINS. From the S. S. Trumpet, by permission.

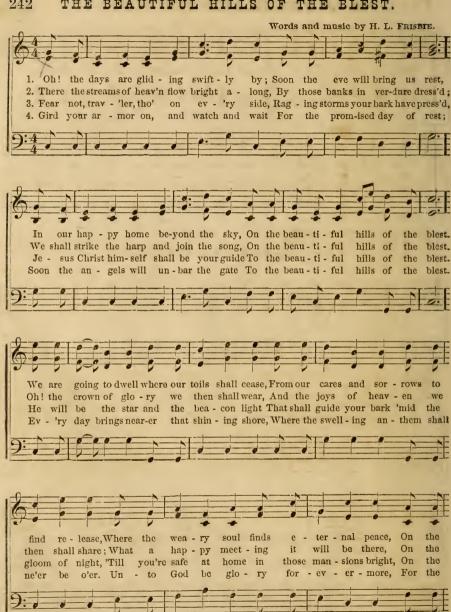








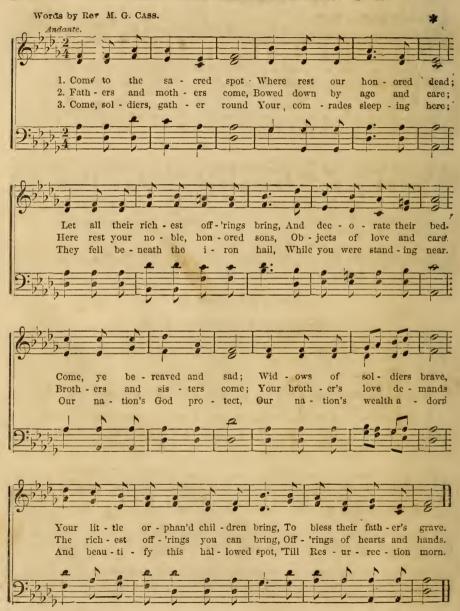




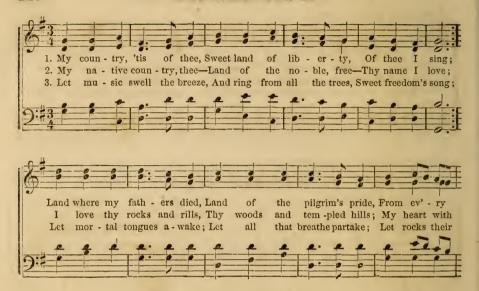






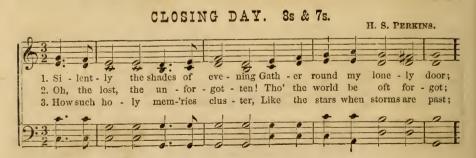






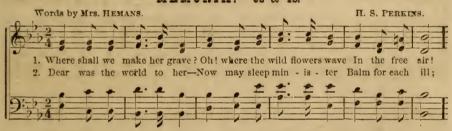


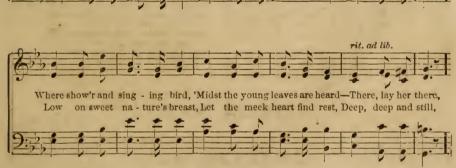
4 Our fathers' God, to thee, Author of liberty, To thee we sing: Long may our land be bright With freedom's holy light; Protect us by thy might, Great God, our King!







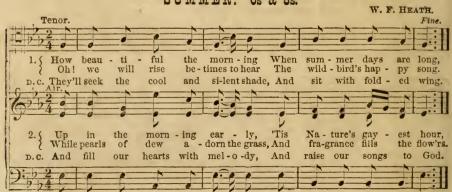






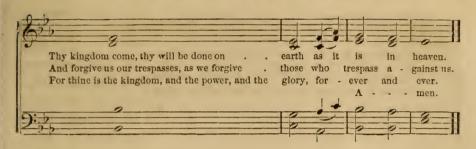
3 Oh! then where wild flowers wave,
Make ye her mossy grave
In the free air!
Where shower and singing bird,
'Midst the young leaves are heard—
There, lay her there! there, lay her there



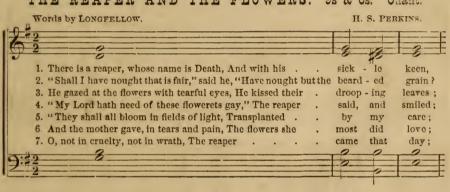


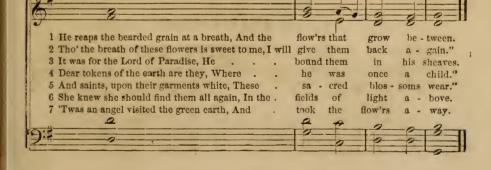


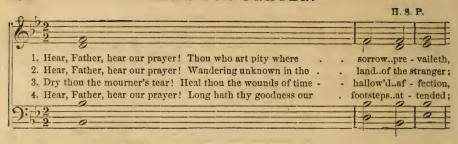


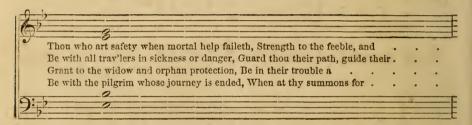


THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS. 9s & 6s. Chant.











BLESSED IS HE THAT COMETH. Sentence.







PARTING, or THE CROWN OF REWARD.

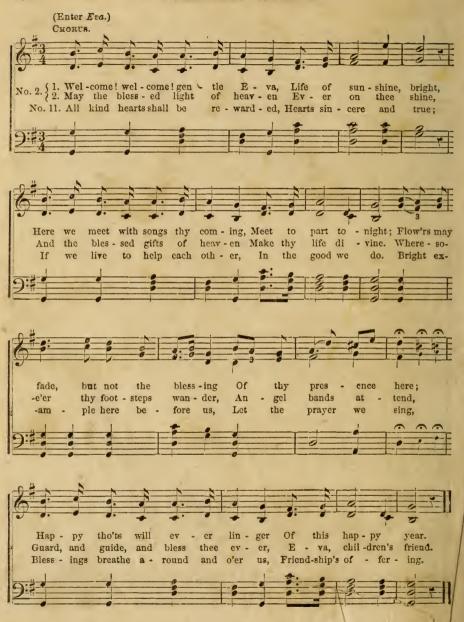
Words by B. C. GILBERT.

Music by W. F. HEATH.

Anoument.—A band of poor children are discovered. They have gathered together in a little room at the home of one of their number, for the purpose of bidding good-bye to Eva, a very dear friend, who is of a wealthy family, and is unexpectedly called away. Eva has always been very kind to the poor children, often making them little presents, and always having a word of encouragement and kindness for them. For her kindness she not only receives the love and good wishes of the poor children, but is crowned with a crown of reward for her kind and generous heart.

DESCRIPTION.—At Chorus No. 1, the poor children are seated promisenously on the stage. Just at the close of Chorus No. 1, Eva comes in, when the children all stand to meet her, giving her flowers, at the same time singing Chorus No. 2. Eva replies to them with No. 3, during which they all resume their seats. Then Allie and Ella step forward and sing Nos. 4 and 5, all joining in Chorus No. 6, Allie and Ella singing the duet. After this, the solos and choruses follow according to the numbering. At No. 12, the stage is darkened (if convenient), and the children all kneel, except Eva, who remains sitting; and during the three stages of the prayer, two little girls, dressed in white, come in, unnoticed by Eva or the children, and hold a bright crown over Eva's head, forming the closing tableaux.





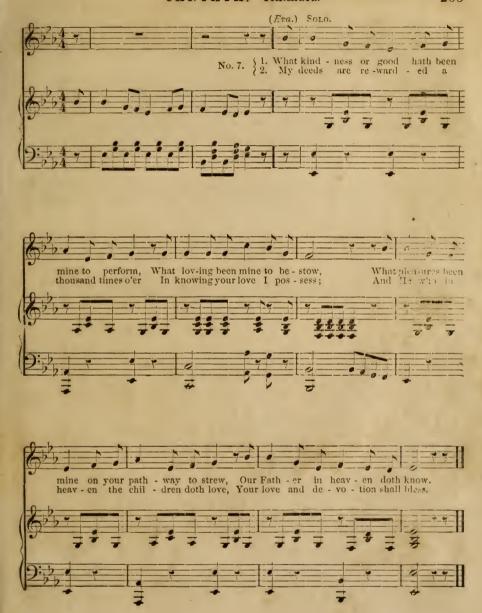




















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By H. S. Perkins.

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